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1895

THE CODE OF

CONSTITUTIONS AND LAWS

OF THE

ROYAL ARCANUM,

GOVERNING THE

SUPREME, GRAND, AND SUBORDINATE COUNCILS,

WITH NOTES OF DECISIONS,

As Amended at the Eighteenth Annual Session of the Supreme Council, in St. Louis, Mo., May 15 to 24, inclusive, 1895.

*R568.91

PROMULGATED TO TAKE EFFECT AUG. 1, 1895.

W. O. Robson

Supreme Secretary.

First Edition, August, 1895.

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL,
407 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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James to Whitney
Mar. 1, 1894

CONTENTS.

PART		PAGE
I.	— Supreme Council Constitution	3
II.	— Laws Governing Grand Councils	25
III.	— Constitution of Subordinate Councils	31
IV.	— General Laws of the Royal Arcanum	44
Title I.	— Application for, Election and Initiation to, Membership	45
II.	— Benefit Certificates and Beneficiaries	54
III.	— Medical Examination and Supervision	59
IV.	— Members — Their Duties, Rights, and Responsibilities — Dues, Reinstatement, Sick Benefits, Fines, Members of Dissolved Councils	64
V.	— Withdrawal, Final Withdrawal, and Travelling Cards	72
VI.	— Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund	76
VII.	— Subordinate Councils	87
VIII.	— Deputy Supreme Regents	95
IX.	— Supplies for the Order	96
X.	— Regalia, Jewels, and Uniform	98
XI.	— The Book of Duties and Parliamentary Law	102
XII.	— Offences, Penalties, and Judicature	104
XIII.	— Appeals and Procedure thereon	118
Charter of Supreme Council and Acts relating to Meetings,		121
Application for Membership		122
Medical Examiner's Blank		123
Obligation		126
Benefit Certificate		127
Notice of Assessment		129
Grand Council and Subordinate Council Charters		130

EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS.

Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum,
In Twelfth Annual Session,
Atlantic City, N. J., June 8, 1889.

Resolved, That there be printed upon the first page inside of cover of the Constitutions and Laws, the following extract from Special Official Circular, No. 67: —

Extra Hazardous Risks, which must be referred to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

Applicants employed —

1. In the manufacture or sale of gunpowder or other explosives.
2. In the sale of alcoholic liquors at retail (now prescribed and application not received, Aug. 1, 1895).
3. In putting up, repairing, or caring for telegraph or telephone wires or poles.
4. In grinding steel.
5. In railroading, if employed on freight trains, coal trains, and driller, shifting, or yard engines.
6. As common miners.
7. As ordinary seamen.
8. In fishing on the Banks.
9. As members of life-saving stations on the coasts.

Adopted.

Attest.

W. O. Robson

Supreme Secretary.

PART I.

SUPREME COUNCIL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Chapter I. Name and Powers.
" II. Objects of the Order.
" III. Meetings.
" IV. Membership.

CHAPTER I.

Name and Powers.

Name and Powers.

SECTION **1.** This body shall be known as the SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM, with power to make and amend its own Constitution, Rules of Discipline, and Laws for the government of the whole Order.

1. The source of all authority in the Royal Arcanum must emanate from the Supreme Council. The claim of any society or order to be connected with or to have sprung from the Royal Arcanum is without foundation. — [Resolution, Pro. 1880, p. 111.

2. For Massachusetts Law governing the Royal Arcanum, see Pro. 1895, p. 378.

3. The Royal Arcanum is a secret, benevolent, and fraternal society, the management and control of which is confined exclusively to its members. — [Decision Supreme Court of Nebraska, Pro. 1893, p. 49.

Appeals to.

SEC. **2.** It is the body whose decision on all appeals taken to it from Grand and Subordinate Councils, and from members of the Order, shall be final.

1. An appeal based simply upon the statement of the case by the appellant, though accompanied by a very complete and logical brief thereon, is not a proper paper on which the Supreme Council should base a ruling on an important matter. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1880, pp. 122, 123.

CHAPTER II.

Objects of the Order.

SEC. **3.** The objects of the Order are: —

Fraternal Union.

1st. To unite fraternally all white men of sound bodily health and good moral character, who are socially acceptable and between twenty-one and fifty-five years of age.

1. The several Grand Council officers, and the members of the Order generally, are most earnestly requested to be watchful and vigilant to the end that no legislation, adverse to the interests of our fraternal work, be anywhere adopted. — [Res., Pro. 1888, p. 276.

2. The twenty-third day of June of each year is designated as Royal Arcanum Day, and the manner of its observance is discretionary with each Grand and Subordinate Council. As a stimulus to growth a general participation on the part of all loyal brothers of our great fraternity is commended. — [Res., Pro. 1891, pp. 353–4.

3. The Supreme Regent should request each Grand Regent to promptly issue a special circular to Councils in his jurisdiction urging a general observance of Royal Arcanum Day; and that it be made the occasion for a social and fraternal gathering of the members, their families and friends; that addresses be made on the objects, history, growth, and achievements of the Order, and that the aim of the celebration be to emphasize the fact that the Arcanum is a Fraternity, as well as to stimulate enthusiasm and promote growth.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1892, p. 295.

Aid to Members and Dependents.

2d. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.

Educate Members, Assist Widows and Orphans.

3d. To educate the members socially, morally, and intellectually; and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Relieve Distressed and Sick Members.

4th. To establish a fund for the relief of distressed and sick members.

Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

5th. To establish a Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars shall be paid to the wife, children, relatives of, or persons dependent upon such member, as limited and described in the Laws of said Order relating to Benefit Certificates, as he may direct in accordance with said Laws.

1. The establishment of a guaranty fund, as an additional security for payment of death benefits, is emphatically opposed. To the loyalty, intelligence, and energy of our rank and file, the wise and conservative adjudications of our legislators and the Fraternity that welds into an indissoluble Brotherhood, we must look for the Reserve Fund that will in the future, as it has in the past, guarantee the payment in full of every obligation we have assumed.—[Res., Pro. 1891, pp. 376-7.

2. Neither the corporation nor a member can divert any part of the fund from those for whose benefit it was accumulated.—[Decision, Court of Errors of New Jersey, Britton Case, Pro. 1891, p. 59.

3. The accumulation and maintenance of a reserve fund is not in harmony with the principles, the purposes, or the methods of the system upon which a fraternal beneficiary organization is founded. It is not necessary for its success, perpetuity, or security.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1888, p. 265.

CHAPTER III.

Meetings.

Annual Meetings.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Council shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in May, at two o'clock P. M., at such place as may have been selected by a majority of its members present at the previous session; provided, that such meeting shall be held in some State, Province, or Territory, wherein a Grand Council of the Order is established; and provided, further, that in case an emergency shall arise which, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, or any seven of them, makes it expedient to change the time herein fixed, or the place selected by the Supreme Council at the preceding annual meeting, for holding an annual meeting of the Supreme Council, the Executive Committee may select another place therefor, and the time or place which said Executive Committee, or any seven of them, shall select shall be the time or place for holding said annual meeting, as though selected therefor by the Supreme Council as above provided.

1. The meeting-place is designated by the Supreme Regent, and notice given to the Order in a circular promulgated at least thirty days prior to the time of said meeting.—[Res., Pro. 1879, p. 102, and circulars in subsequent years giving notice of annual meetings.

2. The acts of the Supreme Council at meetings held outside of the Commonwealth have the same effect as if done within the Commonwealth. — [See Appendix.

3. The principal office of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum is at the office of the Supreme Secretary. — [Cir., Pro. 1882, pp. 11 160. Now in Royal Arcanum Building, 407 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

4. A special committee may be called to meet in advance of the annual session. — [Cir., Pro. 1882, pp. 10, 160.

5. It has been the policy to have the meetings of the Supreme Council held by an impartially arranged rotation, in the several grand jurisdictions, in order that they all, in due course of time, may have the benefit which the enthusiasm created among the Councils and the members, by such visitations, will naturally arouse; and that each jurisdiction may be afforded the opportunity to meet personally the members of the governing body of the Order. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1887, pp. 223-4.

6. The annual sessions are held in those jurisdictions where the presence of the Supreme Council will act as a stimulus to the local membership, and promote the growth of the Order. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1891, p. 405-6.

Special Meetings.

SEC. 5. Special meetings shall be called by the Supreme Regent upon the written request of a majority of the Representatives to the Supreme Council representing seven or more Grand Councils.

Notice.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Secretary shall notify, by circular, each Grand Council entitled to representation in the Supreme Council, the Councils of the Order, and every member of the Supreme Council, of the time, place, and object of the meeting.

Quorum.

SEC. 7. Six members shall constitute a quorum; but less than that number may adjourn to meet at a future specified time.

CHAPTER IV.

Membership.

Who Compose.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Council shall be composed of its officers, the Representatives from Grand Councils, and all Past Supreme Regents. No other member of this Order shall be admitted under any circumstances, except that the incorporators of the Supreme Council, named in the original certificate of incorporation issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, November 5, 1877, shall be life members, provided they remain in good standing in their Councils; and excepting that the Medical Examiner-in-Chief shall be an ex-officio member, but shall not be entitled to vote; and excepting a Journal Clerk, who shall be a member of this Order, to be appointed by the Supreme Secretary, who shall be admitted to the sessions whenever necessary to assist the Supreme Secretary in keeping the journal of proceedings, and shall not be entitled to voice or vote.

1. The original members of Supreme Council were created Past Regents by vote. — [Vote, Pro. 1877, p. 7.

2. Any action which shall affect the membership in the Supreme Council of those whose names appear in the original certificate of incorporation, would be of doubtful legality. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1880, p. 144.

3. The membership of the Supreme Council, except the incorporators, may be changed by the Supreme Council by amending its Constitution. — [Report and amendment, Pro. 1881, p. 131.

4. A special committee appointed at one session, having made a partial report to the succeeding session, and being instructed to report to the next session, holds over if the Supreme Council takes no further action. But such holding over does not carry any authority to serve on that committee after a member's term of service as an elective officer or Representative shall have expired. — [Decision, Pro. 1881, p. 129; also Res., 1881, p. 130.

5. Ex-members of the Supreme Council are not permitted to occupy complimentary seats during the session thereof. — [Ruling in session, Pro. 1884, p. 169.

Representatives and Credentials.

SEC. 9. Each Grand Council shall be entitled to one Representative in the Supreme Council. Representatives shall present their credentials, and upon the acceptance thereof, by the Supreme Council, shall be initiated therein.

1. In case of loss of credentials, the printed proceedings under seal of a Grand Council, showing the election of a Representative, may be accepted as proper credentials. — [Henry (Pa.) Case, Pro. 1883, pp. 132, 133.

2. A Representative who has left his credentials may be admitted by special vote, if vouched for by members of the Supreme Council. — [Vote, Pro. 1879, p. 3.

3. The Supreme Secretary is instructed to enter on the roll of Representatives from Grand Councils, the names of those who have been elected, and to mark them absent if not in attendance at the opening of the session. — [Vote, Pro. 1889, p. 265.

Additional Representatives.

SEC. 10. Whenever a Grand Council includes within its jurisdiction a membership of thirty-five hundred, it shall be entitled to one additional Representative. And each Grand Council shall be entitled to one additional Representative for each six thousand members above the first thirty-five hundred members.

1. An additional Representative to the Supreme Council cannot be legally elected unless it appears that the Grand Council had, at the time of the election, the requisite membership under its jurisdiction to entitle it to the additional Representative. — [Pennsylvania Case, Pro. 1880, p. 86; adopted report, p. 95.

Representative from Delinquent Grand Council.

SEC. 11. A Representative from any Grand Council that is in arrears to the Supreme Council for *per capita* tax, that has neglected to make reports of the membership within its jurisdiction, or is indebted to the Supreme Council for supplies to the amount of more than two hundred dollars, cannot be admitted to the Supreme Council, except by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Resignation of Representative.

SEC. 12. Any Representative who shall vacate or resign his office of Representative shall be deemed by so doing to have vacated or resigned any office held by him in the Supreme Council; but the expiration of his term as Representative shall not vacate any elective office held by him in the Supreme Council.

Alternate and Representative not Admitted.

SEC. 13. A Representative and his Alternate shall not both be admitted during any one annual or special meeting of the Supreme Council.

1. On account of necessary absence a Representative was unable to be present at the opening of a session, and his Alternate was admitted. Subsequently the Representative applied for admission. Held: that the Representative was not entitled to the seat during the session, the Alternate having practised no fraud or deceit in procuring admission. — [Accepted report, Donavin (Md.) Case, Pro. 1883, pp, 158, 166.

2. An Alternate having been admitted and recognized, the Representative cannot be admitted upon his personal application without showing cause for such admission. — [Ruling of S. R. in Donavin Case (Md.), Pro. 1883, p. 157.

If Representative can Attend, Alternate cannot.

SEC. 14. An Alternate present at the first annual meeting in his term shall not thereby be entitled to represent his Grand Council at any subsequent meeting of the Supreme Council during his term if the Representative is able to attend.

Credentials of Alternate.

SEC. 15. An Alternate, before being admitted to the Supreme Council, shall present, together with his certificate of election, written evidence from the Grand Secretary of his jurisdiction, or from the Representative for whom he is elected Alternate, that the Representative is unable to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council.

ARTICLE II.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Chapter I. Titles, Eligibility, Election, Installation.
" II. Duties of Supreme Council Officers.
" III. Duties of the Standing Committees.
" IV. Giving of Bonds by, and other Duties of, Supreme Officers.

CHAPTER I.

Titles, Eligibility, Election, Installation.

Titles.

SEC. 16. The elective officers of the Supreme Council shall be: a Supreme Regent, Supreme Vice-Regent, Supreme Orator, Supreme Secretary, Supreme Treasurer, Supreme Auditor, Supreme Chaplain, Supreme Guide, Supreme Warden, Supreme Sentry, three Supreme Trustees, and the following standing committees of three members each: Committee on Finance, Committee on Laws, Committee on Appeals, and Committee on Council Work.

1. The Medical Examiner-in-Chief is not an appointed officer of the Supreme Council. — [Decision in session, Pro. 1880, p. 148.

2. The respective officers should be officially communicated with at the addresses given in the circular promulgated after election. — [Cir., Pro. 1880, p. 28.

3. Officers are credited to the jurisdiction where their membership is, and not to the jurisdiction where their residence is, if there be a difference. — [Vote, Pro. 1889, p. 265.

4. Additional members of a Standing Committee, to serve during a session, may be appointed by special vote of the Supreme Council. — [Res., Pro. 1884, p. 170.

5. Officers of the Supreme Council, in all business transactions in Grand Council Jurisdictions, should invariably pay that deference to the official positions of the Grand Council officers so clearly provided for by the laws of the Order, and so necessary to preserve harmonious relations throughout the Order. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1882, p. 132.

Eligibility.

SEC. 17. Any person who has been or shall hereafter be a member of the Supreme Council shall be eligible to any elective office therein. But no person shall be eligible to the office of the Supreme Regent, Supreme Secretary, or Supreme Treasurer, who has not been a member of the Supreme Council one year preceding his election.

Past Supreme Regent.

SEC. 18. All Supreme Regents who have served one full, or the balance of an unexpired term, shall be Past Supreme Regents by virtue of service, and a Past Supreme Regent shall be created in no other way. The retiring Supreme Regent shall occupy the chair of Sitting Past Supreme Regent until his successor is installed.

Nomination and Election.

SEC. 19. The nomination and election of officers shall take place at such time during each annual meeting as the Supreme Council may by resolution provide.

1. The three Trustees may be voted for on one ballot, if so ordered by the Supreme Council, and the three receiving the most ballots be declared elected in the order of the number of votes, provided they have a majority. — [Vote, Pro. 1880, p. 116.

No other Business in Order.

SEC. 20. During the nomination and election of officers, no motion, except to take a recess, shall be entertained.

1. This does not exclude a motion relating to procedure during the nomination and election. — [Vote, Pro. 1880, p. 116.

More than One Candidate.

SEC. 21. When there is more than one candidate for the same office, it shall require a majority of all the votes cast to elect.

1. When there is only one nominee for an office, the Supreme Guide or some other officer may be authorized to cast one ballot for the nominee as the unanimous choice of the Supreme Council for that office. — [Proceedings at elections, Pro. 1879, pp. 107, 108, and elections in subsequent years.

More than Two Candidates.

SEC. 22. When there are more than two candidates for the same office, the one receiving the least number of votes on each ballot shall be dropped, until an election is had.

Installation.

SEC. 23. The installation of officers shall take place on the last day of each annual meeting, unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Council. *Provided, however*, that officers installed before the close of a session shall not be authorized to assume their respective duties until its termination, but their predecessors are continued in the full authority of their respective offices until said session is duly closed. The retiring Supreme Regent shall appoint a Past Supreme Regent to perform the ceremony of installation.

CHAPTER II.

Duties of Supreme Council Officers.

THE SUPREME REGENT.

Preside.

SEC. 24. The Supreme Regent shall preside at all meetings of the Supreme Council.

Superintend Order and Enforce Laws.

SEC. 25. He shall represent and protect the interests of the Supreme Council, shall have the general superintendence of the Order, and shall enforce the laws thereof.

1. The Supreme Regent and Supreme Secretary are authorized to execute, in the name of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, any and all bonds necessary to perfect appeals from courts of inferior jurisdiction, or to secure supersedeas when writs of error are sued out, in all cases in which judgments have been rendered against the Supreme Council, and on appeal or the suing out of a writ of error advised by the Supreme Regent or the Supreme Council. — [Res., Pro. 1887, p. 267. See Note 2, Sec. 44

2. The Supreme Regent is granted full authority to take such and all action as he shall deem best under the Ontario Insurance Corporations Act of 1892. — [Res., Pro. 1892, p. 344.

3. The Supreme Regent is given full authority to revoke all powers of attorney to receive service of process heretofore or hereafter granted or issued, and to issue such other or further powers of attorney as he may deem necessary. — [Res., Pro. 1892, pp. 344, 383, 384.

Grant Dispensations.

SEC. 26. He shall have power to grant dispensations, when the good of the Order may require it, except for the admission of unqualified persons to membership, or to authorize a violation of a law of this Order, or to legalize a wilful violation of such law.

1. As to power to authorize institution of Councils in Grand Jurisdictions, see Notes, Sec. 505.

2. Dispensations by the Supreme Regent are granted *only* to legalize unintentional or inadvertent violations or breaches of laws. The power is solely of a healing nature, to be applied to the class of cases above indicated. All Dispensations authorizing the violation of any law, and legalizing wilful violations of law, are utterly null and void. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1883, pp. 159, 169. See Giles Council case, Notes, Secs. 293, 501. Also Note 2, Sec. 280 and Notes, Sec. 297, 505.

3. As to Dispensation for one Council to initiate an applicant to another Council, see Note 8, Sec. 290.

4. No Dispensation is to be hereafter granted to cure or legalize a departure from the methods prescribed by the Constitutions and Laws, or a violation of law, unless the Regent and Secretary of the Council applying therefor, or other officer or officers cognizant of the facts of the case, shall make affidavit that such departure or violation was made by mistake or ignorance of the law, and was not intentional or wilful. — [Report and Res., Pro. 1891, pp. 325–6.

5. The affidavits accompanying request for Dispensation must be made before a Clerk of a Court of Record; or before a Notary Public whose qualification, at the time of taking the same, is duly certified by public authority. — [Cir., Pro. 1892, p. 18; Res., approving, pp. 294, 356.

6. No Dispensation shall be granted to legalize an initiation made after the expiration of sixty days from date of approval of medical examination, without a new and approved medical examination. — [Res., Pro. 1893, p. 368.]

Institute Passwords.

SEC. 27. He shall institute annual and semi-annual passwords, and with the assistance of the Supreme Secretary and Deputy Supreme Regents, he shall furnish the same to each Grand and Subordinate Council in good standing.

Resignations, Vacancies.

SEC. 28. He shall have power to accept resignations, fill all vacancies occasioned by resignation, death, or otherwise, until an election shall be held; and in case of any temporary disqualification of an officer to discharge the duties of his office, to determine the fact thereof, and appoint some member of the Supreme Council to discharge said duties until the termination of such disqualification.

Sign Orders — Investment.

SEC. 29. He shall sign all orders on the Supreme Treasurer, drawn in accordance with the laws of the Order. With the advice and consent of the Committee on Finance, he may, at such times as the condition of the General Fund will warrant, authorize an order to be drawn on the Supreme Treasurer in accordance with the laws of the Order, for payment to the Supreme Trustees of such sum or sums as may be desirable for investment.

Appoint Special Committees.

SEC. 30. At the close of each annual meeting he shall make such appointments of Special Committees as have been provided for; and he shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring therein during the recess.

1. Appointed committees are not officers of the Supreme Council. A standing (now Special) Committee must be *appointed* from the Representatives whose terms do not expire, or from the officers. — [Decision in session, Pro. 1880, p. 148.

2. As to members of Special Committees holding over, see note 4, Sec. 8.

Special Deputies.

SEC. 31. He may appoint Deputy Supreme Regents whenever and wherever he thinks the good of the Order requires, and he may require them to give such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and conform to such rules, as he may prescribe; such bonds to be deposited with the Supreme Secretary.

1. In each State wherein the Order exists and wherein a Grand Council has not yet been established, it is recommended that the Supreme Regent appoint one or more Past Regents, residing therein, special Deputy Supreme Regents for the purpose of making visitations to all the Councils in such State; the deputies to report the results of their visitations in writing to the Supreme Regent, and to be paid their actual and necessary expenses while making such visitations. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1891, pp. 412–13. See also Rept. Pro. 1895, pp. 310–11, 339.

Deputies to Institute.

SEC. 32. He may appoint Deputy Supreme Regents with power to institute new Councils in places not under the jurisdiction of a Grand Council, and may require them to give such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and conform to such regulations, as he may prescribe; such bonds to be deposited with the Supreme Secretary.

1. The Supreme Regent has power to employ organizing deputies in Supreme Council jurisdiction for the extension of the Order in new localities, under such restrictions as he may deem expedient. — [Res., Pro. 1887, p. 241.

His Correspondence.

SEC. 33. His correspondence with Grand and Subordinate Councils shall, when practicable, be conducted through the Supreme Secretary, with the seal of the Supreme Council attached.

1. As to transactions within Grand Jurisdictions, see Note 5, Sec. 16.

Official Decisions Final.

SEC. 34. His decisions upon all questions submitted to him shall be promulgated by the Supreme Secretary, and shall be final during the recess of the Supreme Council. He shall report all such decisions to the Supreme Council for approval or rejection.

1. The supposed spirit of a law should not, in the rendering of a decision, control over its plain reading. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1880, pp. 122, 123.

Decisions have Effect of Laws.

SEC. 35. His decisions upon questions of law, when approved or as revised by the Supreme Council, shall have the force and effect of general laws of the Order.

1. An erroneous decision, though disapproved, may be ratified, as applied to a special case, by the Supreme Council, for the reason that it is too late to correct it. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1881, p. 136.
2. The Committee on Laws are authorized to direct the Supreme Secretary to omit from the published decisions such decisions as may have or may hereafter become obsolete by changes in the Constitutions and Laws. — [Res., Pro. 1881, p. 129.

Annual Report.

SEC. 36. He shall submit, at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, a written report of all his official acts during his term of office.

Other Duties.

SEC. 37. He shall perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order require.

1. The Supreme Regent is requested to promulgate, early in January of each year, a circular giving the condition of the W. and O. B. fund and statement of Death Claims on December 31 preceding. — [Special Off. Cir. No. 107, p. 27, and Res. 1891, pp. 27, 329, *et seq.*

THE SUPREME VICE-REGENT.

Preside in Absence of Supreme Regent.

SEC. 38. The Supreme Vice-Regent shall preside at meetings of the Supreme Council in the absence of the Supreme Regent.

Discharge Duties of Supreme Regent.

SEC. 39. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification, refusal, or neglect of the Supreme Regent to discharge the duties of his office, the Supreme Vice-Regent shall then perform all duties incumbent upon the Supreme Regent until an election can be held. And in case of the temporary disqualification of the Supreme Regent to discharge the duties of his office, the Supreme Vice-Regent shall then perform all duties incumbent upon the Supreme Regent during the period of such temporary disqualification. The fact of the existence

of the disqualifications, and the refusal or neglect aforesaid, and of the termination of any temporary disqualification, shall be ascertained and determined by the Executive Committee as a tribunal therefor, or any seven of them. This tribunal may exercise the authority hereby granted, either upon their own knowledge and without citation or notice, or after such citation or notice, or upon such testimony as they shall deem sufficient. Said tribunal shall also have the power to accept the resignation of the Supreme Regent. Upon the filing with the Supreme Secretary of a certificate, signed by not less than seven of the members of said tribunal, that such a disqualification or such a refusal or neglect exists, or that a temporary disqualification has terminated, or the acceptance, so signed, of the resignation of the Supreme Regent, the Supreme Vice-Regent shall be authorized to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties incumbent upon the Supreme Regent, as aforesaid; or, as the case may be, the Supreme Regent shall resume the discharge of the duties of his office. The Supreme Secretary shall cause a copy of the certificate or acceptance aforesaid to be served upon the Supreme Regent and Supreme Vice-Regent by registered mailing thereof to, or leaving the same at, their last addresses, as they appear respectively upon the Supreme Secretary's books, or by delivering the same to them in hand.

1. The Supreme Regent was disabled and the Supreme Vice-Regent performed his duties. Use of the title Acting Supreme Regent was approved.—[Cir., Pro. 1892, p. 25; Res. approving, p. 312.

SEC. 39a. In case of the death of the Supreme Regent and Supreme Vice-Regent the Sitting Past Supreme Regent shall then perform all the duties incumbent upon the Supreme Regent until an election can be held.

THE SUPREME ORATOR.

Deliver Lectures.

SEC. 40. The Supreme Orator shall be prepared to deliver lectures upon the work of the Order whenever and wherever the Supreme Regent shall direct.

Visit Councils.

SEC. 41. He shall be prepared to visit Councils not under the jurisdiction of Grand Councils, whenever directed to do so by the Supreme Regent, and instruct them in the secret work and in the laws and usages of the Order.

THE SUPREME SECRETARY.

To Report Proceedings.

SEC. 42. The Supreme Secretary shall keep a correct report of the proceedings of the Supreme Council. He shall read all communications, reports, petitions, etc. He shall prepare for publication a copy of the proceedings of the Supreme Council within one month after the close of each meeting.

1. Matters relating to the secret work may be omitted in the printed proceedings.—[Pro. 1880, pp. 98, 99, 104.

2. The Supreme Secretary is authorized to prepay the postage on all copies of reports of officers and journal of proceedings which members of the Supreme Council desire to have mailed during the session.—[Pro. 1895, pp. 263, 264.

Annual Report.

SEC. 43. He shall make to the Supreme Council, on the first day of each annual meeting, a complete statement of the condition of the Order, and of the receipts and disbursements for the preceding fiscal year.

1. Tables are to be prepared setting forth the net expenses of the Supreme Council for every one of the ten preceding years, and showing the yearly increase or decrease of such expenses, the per cent. rate of such increase or decrease; also the increase or decrease of total membership for every one of the preceding ten years, and showing the per cent. rate of such increase or decrease; also showing the comparative per cent. increase or decrease of our membership and the net expenses of the Supreme Council.—[Res., Pro. 1891, p. 343.

Custody of Seal.

SEC. 44. He shall have custody of the seal of the Supreme Council, and shall cause an impression thereof to be affixed to all official documents issued under its authority.

1. The Supreme Secretary is authorized to affix the corporate seal of the Supreme Council to and sign in its behalf all papers or instruments executed by the Supreme Trustees whenever, in the judgment of the Supreme Trustees, it may be necessary or proper so to do.—[Res., Pro. 1881, p. 114.

2. The Supreme Secretary is authorized and empowered to execute, in behalf of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, such bonds, undertakings, or securities as may be necessary or proper to be given in the interest, or for the benefit and protection of the Supreme Council, in any legal proceedings; to attach the Supreme Council seal thereto when such seal shall be necessary to validate the same, and to acknowledge and deliver the same.—[Res., Pro 1892, p. 344. See Note 1, Sec. 25.

Compile Amendments.

SEC. 45. He shall compile and arrange for publication, subject to the approval of the Committee on Laws, all amendments to the Constitutions and Laws adopted by the Supreme Council.

Furnish Passwords.

SEC. 46. In the months of June and December of each year he shall furnish the semi-annual password, as prepared by the Supreme Regent, to the Grand Regent of each Grand Council, and to all Deputy Supreme Regents.

Duties to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

SEC. 47. He shall promptly perform all duties relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, as directed by the laws of the Order.

Certify Votes and Contracts.

SEC. 48. He shall furnish to the Supreme Auditor and Chairman of the Committee on Finance, certified copies of all votes of the Supreme Council relating to the expenditure of money for salaries and other purposes, certified copies of all votes of officers and committees for expenditures which they may be authorized to incur, and certified copies of all contracts entered into by the Supreme Council, its authorized officers and committees.

Draw Orders.

SEC. 48a. He shall draw and attest all orders on the Supreme Treasurer for money in payment of bills, pay-rolls, or demands, that have been approved by the Supreme Auditor, or Supreme Council, and he shall not attest nor draw any orders without such approval.

1. Payment of interest and costs awarded by Courts on death claims is made from the General Fund.—[Res., Pro. 1890, p. 299.

Statement for Papers.

SEC. 49. He shall furnish to the papers published in the interest of the Order, on the first day of each month, a statement of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, the amount collected and disbursed, the particulars relating to each member who has deceased since the last statement, and the name and number of each delinquent Council.

1. The Supreme Secretary, under the direction of the Supreme Regent, is authorized to prepare and publish, from time to time, such pamphlets or documents as in his judgment may be for the best interest of the Order, and to procure such record books as he may deem necessary for keeping the records of the Supreme Council properly.—[Res., Pro. 1879, p. 78.

2. An advertisement of the Order, contracted under authority of the Supreme Regent, is included in the above.—[Report and Res., appeal, Robson, S. S., *vs.* Committee on Finance, Pro. 1891, p. 381.

3. A pamphlet emanating from the Supreme Secretary, without direction from the Supreme Regent, is not official, and there is no authority for the expense of its publication to be incurred by the Supreme Council.—[Res., Pro. 1894, pp. 242, 370.

Conduct Correspondence.

SEC. 50. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Supreme Council.

Keep Record of Councils.

SEC. 51. He shall keep a record of the name, number, date of institution, and location of all Grand and Subordinate Councils.

1. When a Council has become defunct, and there is no hope of resuscitating it, the number may be given to a new Council in another State or Province. — [Report, S. S., Pro. 1879, p. 49.

2. Councils which have ceased to exist are classified as defunct or consolidated, as the case may be, and are so reported by Supreme Secretary. — [Res., Pro. 1891, p. 404.

Have Charge of Supplies, Books, Etc.

SEC. 52. He shall have charge of the supplies, records, books, papers, and all private work belonging to the Supreme Council.

1. The Supreme Secretary may charge a fee for furnishing copies of papers in his office. — Vote, Pro. 1882, p. 144.

Issue Benefit Certificates.

SEC. 53. He shall have charge of the issuing of Benefit Certificates to members of the Order, and shall keep a record thereof.

Keep Accounts.

SEC. 54. He shall keep a true and correct account between the Supreme Council and all Grand and Subordinate Councils.

Receive Money Due.

SEC. 55. He shall receive all money due the Supreme Council, except the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and at the end of every month he shall settle with and pay to the Supreme Treasurer all money in his possession belonging to the Supreme Council.

1. The Supreme Secretary has a Contingent Fund for the payment of such current items of expenditure as may be designated by the Committee on Finance. — [Res., Pro. 1891, p. 324.

Issue Quarterly Circulars.

SEC. 56. He shall issue quarterly circulars giving the receipts and expenditures of the General Fund in detail, and a statement of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, as appears by the books in his office.

Assistants.

SEC. 57. He may, from time to time, appoint and discharge such assistants in his office as may be provided for by the Supreme Council, or by its authority; and he shall be responsible for the acts of such assistants in the transaction of the business of his office.

Other Duties.

SEC. 58. He shall perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order require.

1. The Supreme Secretary is authorized to furnish such statistics, in regard to the Order, to public officials with competent authority to ask therefor, as he shall deem lawful and proper. — [Res., Pro. 1881, p. 122.

2. The Supreme Secretary compiles the necessary statistics to comply with the laws of the several States, and for the good of the Order. — [Res., Pro. 1883, p. 157.

3. The Supreme Secretary is directed to number consecutively all circulars, dispensations, decisions, and appeal cases promulgated since the organization of the Supreme Council, and to continue such system of numbering. — [Res., Pro. 1883, p. 179.

4. The Supreme Secretary is to design a form of report to Secretary to be used by Chairman of Investigating Committee. — [Res., Pro. 1890, p. 348. See Note 2, Sec. 276.

THE SUPREME TREASURER.

Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

SEC. 59. The Supreme Treasurer shall perform all duties relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, as prescribed in the General Laws of the Order.

Deposit Funds. — Interest on.

SEC. 60. He shall daily deposit, in the name of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, all money received by him, in depositories designated by the Committee on Depositories, and approved by the Supreme Regent. Interest received on such deposits shall be paid to the Supreme Secretary, and credited to the General Fund.

1. The depositories furnish to the Chairmen of the Supreme Trustees and Committee on Finance a statement showing the amount to the credit of the Supreme Council on the first and sixteenth days of each month. The rate of interest is governed by the customary rates for such deposits in the several localities. Transfers of money belonging to the W. & O. B. Fund from one depository to another are made by the Supreme Treasurer, as he may deem expedient, but only on the form of check adopted by the Committee on Depositories, bearing the signature of the Supreme Treasurer, approved by the Supreme Regent. Drafts on the W. & O. B. Fund, when signed by the Supreme Regent and Supreme Secretary, are forwarded to the Supreme Treasurer, who accepts them upon the face thereof and designates thereon the bank at which the order shall be payable. The Supreme Treasurer notifies the bank of such acceptance, giving the date, number, and amount of the order, and to whom payable. Such order, if properly indorsed, is paid by the bank, charged to the account of the Supreme Council and sent to the Supreme Treasurer. The banks are furnished with copies of the death benefit orders and transfer checks, and the names and signatures of the officers authorized to sign the same. In no other way and for no other purpose than as herein described shall the death benefit orders and transfer checks be used, and the banks holding the deposits are so instructed, and furnished with a copy of these regulations. The General Fund is subject to the check of the Supreme Treasurer; orders on that fund are paid by him in such manner as he may provide. — [Adopted report of Committee on Depositories, Pro. 1889, pp. 247–8.

Semi-Monthly Report.

SEC. 61. He shall transmit to the Supreme Regent, Chairman of Trustees, and Chairman of Committee on Finance, on the first and sixteenth day of each month, a statement comprising the following items: General Fund, — Balance on hand at last report, Total Receipts and Payments, and Balance on hand; Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, — Balance on hand at last report, Total received for each assessment, Total Disbursements, Balance on hand, and the amount on deposit in each depository.

Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund Accounts.

SEC. 62. He shall keep a correct and separate account of all money received and paid by him for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and only pay out the same on orders drawn on him to pay death benefits.

General Fund Accounts.

SEC. 63. He shall keep a correct and separate account of all moneys received and paid out belonging to the General Fund, which shall not be used to pay death benefits.

Examination of Accounts.

SEC. 64. He shall have his accounts correctly posted and ready for examination by the Committee on Finance immediately after the close of each fiscal year, or whenever they may require.

Annual Report.

SEC. 65. He shall make to the Supreme Council, on the first day of its annual meeting, a full and correct report of the condition of the Supreme Treasury, with a statement of his receipts and disbursements for the preceding fiscal year.

THE SUPREME AUDITOR.

Audit Bills, Payrolls, etc.

SEC. **66.** (1.) The Supreme Auditor shall act as the official auditor of the Supreme Council. In that capacity he shall examine all bills and demands against the Supreme Council, and if found correct and proper in price and amount, and properly incurred and approved by duly authorized officers or committees, he shall approve the same, provided there are on hand funds sufficient to pay such demand or bill. In case of any error or informality in any bill or demand, or of improper price or amount therein, he shall make note of the fact, and shall return the bill or demand, with his objections, to the Supreme Secretary for return to the officer, committee, or party presenting the same.

1. When there is a doubt as to the authority of the Supreme Auditor to approve a bill, it is his duty to give the Order the benefit of such doubt. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1894, p. 359.

(2.) Before the close of each month, or oftener, if necessary, he shall audit and approve the monthly payroll of the Supreme Council, if drawn for proper amounts and in conformity with the laws and resolutions of that body, and he shall audit and approve all payments for other salaries or expenditures directly voted by the Supreme Council.

(3.) He shall audit and approve the payments by the Supreme Secretary from his contingent fund, when made for proper amounts and in conformity with such rules and regulations as the Committee on Finance shall provide.

(4.) Bi-monthly or oftener, as may be necessary, he shall forward to the Supreme Regent a list of such accounts as may have been approved, giving the date, payee, object, amount, and date of approval of each account, and the particular appropriation under which same has been drawn. He shall also keep in a like manner, in a book to be furnished by the Supreme Secretary, a record of all such accounts, and the date of the advice to the Supreme Regent.

Special Appropriations. — Annual Report.

SEC. **67.** When appropriations for any object have been made by the Supreme Council, the Supreme Auditor shall keep an account of such appropriations, and the amounts expended thereunder, and when the amounts so expended shall have reached the amount of the appropriation, he shall at once notify the officers or committee in charge, that no further expenditure can be made under said appropriation. At each annual session he shall make a written report to the Supreme Council of his official acts and proceedings.

OTHER SUPREME OFFICERS.

SEC. **68.** The Supreme Chaplain shall offer invocations to, and ask blessings of, the Deity, and perform such other duties as are required by the laws, rules, and usages of the Order.

SEC. **69.** The Supreme Guide, Supreme Warden, Supreme Sentry, and Sitting Past Supreme Regent shall perform the duties required of them at their several stations.

CHAPTER III.

Duties of the Standing Committees.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Examine Books and Accounts.

SEC. **70.** The Committee on Finance shall examine the Supreme Auditor's books, records, and accounts, Supreme Secretary's and Supreme Treasurer's books, accounts, and vouchers in connection with the reports from all Grand and Subordinate Councils, together with the abstract reports of the Supreme Secretary, as presented at each annual meeting.

Semi-Annual Examinations.

SEC. **70a.** They shall also make semi-annual examinations of the payments in connection with the General and Widows and Orphans' Benefit Funds, and other such transactions as they may determine.

Special Examinations.

SEC. **71.** They shall make special examinations of the books and accounts of the Supreme Treasurer and Supreme Secretary, and the books and records of the Supreme Auditor, when directed by the Supreme Regent.

1. The Committee on Finance examine the investments by the Trustees, and the securities in the hands of Supreme Secretary, and report thereon to the Supreme Council.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1880, pp. 84, 85.

Annual Report.

SEC. **72.** They shall, at each annual meeting, submit a written report of the condition of the finances of the Supreme Council and Order, and of the correctness of said books, accounts, returns, and reports examined by them.

Estimates.

SEC. **73.** They shall submit to the Supreme Council at each annual meeting estimates in detail of the receipts for the twelve months, commencing on the first day of the month in which the annual meeting is held.

Appropriation Bill.

SEC. **73a.** They shall submit to the Supreme Council at the annual meeting an appropriation bill, based upon the requirements of the several departments of the Order for the ensuing year.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Examine Constitutions, Laws, and By-Laws.

SEC. **74.** The Committee on Laws shall examine the Constitutions and Laws of all Grand Councils and the By-Laws of all Councils not under the jurisdiction of a Grand Council, and all subsequent amendments or alterations made thereto, and approve the same, provided they do not repeat or conflict with the Constitutions or Laws of the Order.

1. The conferring of the rank of Past Regent upon Secretaries and Collectors of Councils, by virtue of service, is disapproved, and the Committee on Laws is instructed to disapprove provisions for that purpose in Grand Council Constitutions or Laws.—[Res., Pro. 1882, p. 159.

2. As to unconstitutionality of By-Law, providing for special assessments, see Note 3, Sec. 251.

Examine Amendments.

SEC. **75.** They shall examine and report upon all amendments to the Constitutions and Laws proposed in the Supreme Council.

1. The Committee on Laws are authorized and instructed to correct all errors, typographical and clerical, and renumber all sections requiring the same, filling all blanks with proper number of the sections in the Constitution and Laws of the Supreme Council, and the Constitution of Subordinate Councils, when published for the use of members of the Order.—[Res., Pro. 1879, p. 106.] Supreme Secretary joined with Committee on Laws.—[Res., Pro. 1895, pp. 365, 366.

Annual Report.

SEC. **76.** They shall present a written report to the Supreme Council, at each annual meeting, of their official acts during the preceding year.

1. When, by an amendment, an inconsistency is created between the law as amended and the Notes of Decisions, the Committee on Laws is instructed to amend the notes to correspond with the law.—[Report and vote of instruction to Committee on Laws, Pro. 1891, p. 395.

2. The Committee on Laws are authorized to prepare and promulgate, with the approval of the Supreme Regent, a proper Trial Manual.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1891, p. 315; also adopted report, Pro. 1894; p. 289, and Pro. 1895, p. 243.

3. Preparing, codifying, and promulgating the official decisions, not already annotated, is referred, with full powers, to the Committee on Laws, with power to correct any inaccuracies in the present code; no expense to be incurred without previous approval thereof by the Supreme Regent and Committee on Finance.—[Res., Pro. 1891, p. 356; Supreme Secretary joined with Committee on Laws.—Res., Pro. 1895, pp. 365, 366.

Legal Adviser — Examiner of Claims.

SEC. **76a.** The Chairman of the Committee on Laws shall act as Legal Adviser of the officers of the Supreme Council, and be *ex officio* Examiner of Claims.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Examine Appeals.

SEC. 77. The Committee on Appeals shall examine all appeals and grievances that may arise in the Supreme Council, together with all appeals and grievances that may be taken from a Grand or a Subordinate Council to the Supreme Council, or between individual members thereof, that may be referred to them, in accordance with the Laws of the Order.

Their Decisions.

SEC. 78. They shall not receive new testimony, but shall base their decision upon the evidence furnished and report to the Supreme Council, or to the Supreme Regent during a recess, for approval or rejection.

Annual Report.

SEC. 79. They shall make a report to the Supreme Council, at each annual meeting, of their official acts during the preceding year.

THE COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL WORK.

Duties of.

SEC. 79a. The Committee on Council Work shall investigate the condition of the Councils, relative to their growth, and the interest of the members thereof in the fraternal features of the Order; and, so far as practicable, stimulate by such methods as they deem serviceable such growth and interest. They shall receive, devise, and suggest to Council officers, methods for increasing the attendance of members at meetings and the membership of such Councils.

Annual Report.

SEC. 79b. They shall make a report to the Supreme Council at each annual meeting, of their official acts during the preceding year.

THE SUPREME TRUSTEES.

Have Charge of Property.

SEC. 80. The Supreme Trustees shall have charge of the property of the Supreme Council.

1. The Supreme Officers who have, or shall have, offices assigned to them in the Royal Arcanum Building, have the exclusive control of such offices respectively, and of the care thereof.—[Res., Pro. 1892, p. 353.

2. The Supreme Trustees are authorized to lease such parts of the Royal Arcanum Building as shall not be needed for the uses of the Order, to appoint a custodian of the building, and prescribe rules and regulations for the government of such custodian and the employees under him; and the bills reasonably incurred for the proper care and maintenance of the building and for the care of the offices assigned to the several Supreme Officers are paid out of the General Fund of the Supreme Council, when audited and found correct, as in the case of other bills for Supreme Council expenses.—[Res., Pro. 1892, pp. 353–4.

Investments.

SEC. 81. They shall invest any funds placed in their hands by the Supreme Council, in readily convertible Government, State, or municipal securities that have a stated or well-known market value, and which shall be registered in the name of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum. They may, by unanimous vote, sell at any time any securities in which said funds have been invested, and re-invest the proceeds thereof as above provided. They shall not at any time loan money on personal security or real-estate mortgages. They shall deposit with the Supreme Secretary, for safe keeping, all deeds or securities belonging to the Supreme Council. They shall collect and pay to the Supreme Secre-

tary all money derived from investments. No money placed in their hands for investment shall be withdrawn therefrom unless by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Supreme Council at an annual meeting thereof, or by a vote of not less than seven members of the Executive Committee during a recess.

1. The Trustees make an annual examination of the securities deposited with the Supreme Secretary.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1880, p. 84.

2. The Trustees may, by power of attorney, authorize the Supreme Secretary to receive and indorse checks issued for the interest upon investments.—[*Ibid.*

Report to Supreme Secretary.

SEC. 82. They shall immediately report to the Supreme Secretary all their financial transactions on behalf of the Supreme Council.

Annual Report.

SEC. 83. They shall make to the Supreme Council, at each annual meeting, a report of all their transactions during the preceding fiscal year.

THE COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Who Constitute.

SEC. 84. The Supreme Vice-Regent, Supreme Orator, and Supreme Secretary shall constitute the Standing Committee on Supplies.

Contracts for Supplies.

SEC. 85. They shall direct the purchase of all current necessary supplies, and also of such supplies as may be determined necessary or expedient under existing laws of the Order, and may authorize the Supreme Secretary to act as their agent in the purchase of all supplies, and in making contracts therefor, under such rules and regulations as they shall adopt. On all contracts for over fifty dollars they shall obtain competitive bids from, if practicable, at least three responsible parties.

1. An advertisement of the Order in a newspaper is not within the purchase of supplies the Committee are authorized to contract for.—[Adopted report, Appeal Robson, S. S., *v.* Com. on Finance, Pro. 1891, pp. 380-1.

Who Determines Expediency or Necessity.

SEC. 85a. The question of the expediency or necessity of an expenditure for supplies, or for any other purpose not provided for by the laws and resolutions of the Supreme Council, shall be determined by the Standing or Special Committee, or Supreme Trustees, having in charge the matter for which the expenditure is proposed.

Fix Price of Supplies.

SEC. 86. They shall fix the price of all supplies to Grand and Subordinate Councils, except in cases where the prices have been fixed by the Supreme Council.

1. Printed matter issued by the Supreme Council for promoting the growth of the Order may be furnished by the Committee on Supplies, to Grand Councils at net cost and transportation, when so requested.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1893, p. 451.

2. Supplies are not furnished to Councils under Grand Councils when the Grand Council meets the demand for such supplies.—[Res., Pro. 1880, p. 143.

Annual Report.

SEC. **87.** They shall present a written report to the Supreme Council, at each annual meeting, of their official acts during the preceding year.

1. The Committee on Supplies are authorized to meet at the Supreme Secretary's office in Boston, once in each year, and oftener, if in their judgment the requirements of the due performance of their duties shall make it necessary. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 370.

THE COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

Who Constitute.

SEC. **88.** The Sitting Past Supreme Regent, Supreme Vice-Regent, and Supreme Orator shall constitute the Standing Committee on the State of the Order.

Duties.

SEC. **89.** They shall report to the Supreme Regent their recommendations on all matters referred to them by him during the recess of the Supreme Council, and to the Supreme Council on all matters referred to them at each meeting.

1. Communications from outside corporations, associations, or individuals should be submitted to the Committee on State of the Order for examination. If they are of opinion that the subject matter is of such importance or character as to justify its presentation to the Supreme Council, they may present it: otherwise it shall be returned to the sender with such explanation as the Committee think proper to make. — [Adopted Report, Pro., 1895, p. 293.

THE COMMITTEE ON DEPOSITORIES.

Who Constitute.

SEC. **90.** The Supreme Trustees and the Committee on Finance shall constitute the Standing Committee on Depositories.

Duties.

SEC. **91.** They shall designate, subject to the approval of the Supreme Regent, depositories in which the Supreme Treasurer shall deposit all funds received by him, limit the balances in each, and prescribe the methods by which transfers, from one depository to another, and payments shall be made.

1. As to rules governing depositories, see Note 1, Sec. 60.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Who Constitute.

SEC. **91a.** The Supreme Regent, the Sitting Past Supreme Regent, the Supreme Vice-Regent, the Supreme Secretary, the Supreme Treasurer, the Supreme Auditor, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Chairman of the Committee on Laws, and Chairman of the Supreme Trustees shall constitute a Standing Committee to be known as the Executive Committee.

Duties.

SEC. **91b.** (1.) In case an emergency shall arise in regard to the time or place of the annual meeting, making it necessary or expedient to change the same from the time fixed or the place selected at the last previous annual meeting of the Supreme Council therefor, the Executive Committee or any

seven of them shall have power to change such time or place or both, and appoint another time or place therefor.

(2.) The Executive Committee, or any seven of them, may direct the withdrawal, during the interim of the Supreme Council meetings, of the funds in the hands of the Supreme Trustees, or any part thereof, and order such disposition of the same, as in their judgment may be for the best interests of the Order.

(3.) In case of an emergency regarding any extraordinary expenditures, not provided for by the annual appropriation bill, the Executive Committee, or any seven of them, are empowered to authorize such expenditure to meet the emergency as shall, in their judgment, be necessary or expedient, and thereupon the Supreme Auditor shall approve, the Supreme Secretary draw and attest, and the Supreme Regent sign, an order for the payment therefor.

(4.) The Executive Committee shall constitute the tribunal named in Section 39, of the Supreme Council Constitution, and perform all the duties, and possess all the powers of such tribunal, and also perform such other duties and possess such other powers as shall be required of and conferred upon them by the Constitution and Laws of the Order.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Formal Action in Writing.

SEC. **92.** All formal action by the Standing Committees, during the recess of the Supreme Council, shall be in writing, signed by a majority, and a certificate thereof shall be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary, to be filed in his office.

Fiscal Year.

SEC. **92a.** The fiscal year of the Order shall close with December 31, and the reports of officers and the Standing Committees shall show the condition of the Order accordingly, together with such supplementary reports as the Supreme Council shall from time to time direct.

Chairman Keep Records.

SEC. **93.** The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall keep a record of the official acts of the committee during the recess of the Supreme Council.

CHAPTER IV.

Giving of Bonds by, and other Duties of, Supreme Officers.

Who Give Bonds.

SEC. **94.** Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, each of the following-named officers shall give a bond with sureties, in the penal sums hereinafter specified, for the faithful performance of his duties, viz.: Supreme Regent, five thousand dollars; Supreme Vice-Regent, upon assuming the duties of Supreme Regent, five thousand dollars; Supreme Secretary, ten thousand dollars; Supreme Treasurer, one hundred thousand dollars; Supreme Auditor, five thousand dollars; Supreme Trustees, one thousand dollars each; Chairman of the Committee on Laws as Examiner of Claims, five thousand dollars.

1. Any solvent and reliable Surety or Fidelity Insurance Company or companies duly incorporated and legally authorized to do business in any State where there is a Grand Council, may be accepted as surety on the bond of a Supreme Officer, if the bond is in a form covering the conditions required by our laws. — [Res., Pro. 1889, p. 301.

Approval of Sundry Bonds.

SEC. 95. The Bonds of the Supreme Regent, Supreme Secretary, Supreme Treasurer, and Supreme Auditor shall be approved by and deposited with the Supreme Trustees.

1. When a Supreme Officer files a new bond the Supreme Trustees are authorized to release the sureties on the previous bond from any liability arising on account of default which may occur after the approval and acceptance of such new bond. — [Res., Pro. 1885, pp. 197, 210.

Bonds of Supreme Trustees.

SEC. 96. The bonds of the Supreme Trustees shall be approved by and deposited with the Committee on Finance.

Bonds may be Increased.

SEC. 97. The Supreme Regent may require the penal sum of the bond of any Supreme Officer to be increased at any time during the recess of the Supreme Council, or he may require such officer to file a new bond when in his opinion the sureties are not sufficient.

Delivery of Property.

SEC. 98. All Supreme Council Officers shall, at the end of the term for which they are elected, or upon any earlier termination thereof, account for and deliver to their successors in office, or to such officers or committee appointed for that purpose by the Supreme Council, or the Supreme Regent, during the recess thereof, all moneys, books, papers, securities, and other property of the Supreme Council that may have come into their hands or possession, except such as may have been lawfully disposed of.

1. A retiring Supreme Treasurer turns over the funds of the Supreme Council in his possession under the supervision of a committee, representing the Committee on Finance and Supreme Trustees, when the bond of the incoming treasurer is approved by the Trustees. — [Vote, Pro. 1880, p. 148.

ARTICLE III.

CHARTERS.

Chapter I. Dispensations for Charters.
" II. The Issuing of Charters.

CHAPTER I.

Dispensation for Charters.

Supreme Regent may Grant.

SEC. 99. The Supreme Regent shall have power to grant Dispensations for Charters for Grand and Subordinate Councils during the recess of the Supreme Council, and to take such measures as may be necessary to institute Councils where no Grand Council has jurisdiction.

1. The Dispensation for instituting a Council protects the members of such Council until the charter is issued. — [Cir., Pro. 1880, p. 30.

In Grand Jurisdictions.

SEC. 100. The Dispensations for Charters for Councils in Grand Jurisdictions shall be issued by the Supreme Council and countersigned and sealed by the Grand Regent and Grand Secretary.

CHAPTER II.

The Issuing of Charters.

Reported to Supreme Council.

SEC. 101. All Grand and Subordinate Councils working under Dispensations granted during a recess of the Supreme Council shall be reported at each annual meeting by the Supreme Secretary, and if no valid objection appears, Charters shall be issued to them.

1. The charter may be withheld if the Council does not comply with the regulations of the Supreme Regent, relating to forwarding the same. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1881, p. 103.

2. In case the Supreme Council refuses to grant a Charter, the Council continues to work under Dispensation unless otherwise ordered: and the Supreme Council may revoke the Dispensation. Upon the revocation of the Dispensation the Council is declared dissolved. — [Ruling of S. R. and Resolution, Swainsboro Council 685, Pro. 1883, p. 181; Cir. 1884, pp. 19, 200.

Charters under Grand Councils.

SEC. **102.** Charters for Councils within the jurisdiction of a Grand Council shall be countersigned and sealed by the Grand Regent and Grand Secretary.

Who Signs Charter.

SEC. **103.** The retiring Supreme Regent and Supreme Secretary shall sign all Charters for Grand and Subordinate Councils instituted during their term of office.

ARTICLE IV.

REVENUE, MILEAGE, PER DIEM, COMPENSATION.

Chapter I. Revenue.
" II. Mileage, Per Diem, Compensation.

CHAPTER I.

Revenue.

Shall be as Prescribed.

SEC. **104.** The Revenue of the Supreme Council shall be as provided in this chapter.

Charters.

SEC. **105.** Grand Council Charters, each . . $50 00
Dispensations and sets of Supplies for each Council instituted under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Supreme Regent.

Supplies.

SEC. **106.** Benefit Certificates, each . . . 2 00
Withdrawal cards, each 25
Travelling cards, each 25
General Fund, Benefit, and Dues Account Book, each 2 00
Book of Duties, each 3 00
Applications for Membership and Medical Examiners' Blanks, per hundred 1 00

1. The B. C. fee is not only for the certificate, but also for keeping the record of each brother's membership during his connection with the Order. — [Res., Pro. 1890, pp. 308, 309. Reaffirmed, Res., Pro. 1895, p. 292.

2. The price of the Book of Duties was not fixed with a view of securing a revenue from its sale, but as a most effective means to secure its preservation by the Council. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1890, p. 314.

Other Supplies.

SEC. **107.** The sale of such further supplies as may be required for the Order, and by regulation of the Committee on Supplies, under authority of the Supreme Council.

Per Capita Tax in Supreme Jurisdiction.

SEC. **108.** A per capita tax of one dollar per annum, payable semi-annually, and chargeable on the thirtieth day of June and on the thirty-first day of December, for each member of the Order then in good standing, not under the jurisdiction of a Grand Council; and, in addition thereto, and chargeable on the thirtieth day of June, in any State or Province in which, by public authority, a tax is levied upon the assessments paid by the members therein, the amount of such tax upon assessments paid during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December.

Per Capita Tax in Grand Jurisdictions.

SEC. 109. A per capita tax of thirty cents per annum, payable semi-annually, and chargeable on the thirtieth day of June and on the thirty-first day of December, and payable on or before the tenth day of February and the tenth day of August, from every Grand Council for each member in good standing in such Grand Council jurisdiction. In addition thereto, and chargeable as per capita tax on the thirtieth day of June, and payable on or before the tenth day of August, in any State or Province in which, by public authority, a tax is levied upon the assessments paid by the members therein, shall be paid the amount of such tax upon assessments paid during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December.

1. As to duty of Regent to draw order for tax without vote, see Note 1, Sec. 211.

2. A Council admitting a member by card at the last meeting in the term, and reporting him as a member in good standing at the close of a term, must pay the tax on that member. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

3. If a Council has not received notice of the deposit of a card granted to a member, and reports him as one of its members at the close of the term, it must pay the tax on that member. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

4. Council dues are governed by the same rule that a member's dues are. A new Council pays tax for the quarter in which it was instituted. If a new Council holds only one meeting and does not elect officers for the ensuing term, it does not have to pay tax for the term in which it was instituted. But if new officers are elected, it must pay tax for the quarter in which it was instituted. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257.

5. As to member suspended Dec. 31 being included in per capita tax statement, see Note 1, Sec. 528.

Other Sources.

SEC. 110. And such other sources as are in accordance with the objects and business of the Order.

CHAPTER II.

Mileage, Per Diem, Compensation.

Mileage.

SEC. 111. The Supreme Council shall pay mileage to its members and Representatives from Grand Councils, who may be in attendance at its session, at the rate of five cents per mile each way, from the place of their residence.

1. A member of the Supreme Council may by vote thereof be allowed mileage from the place where he was working for the Supreme Council to the place of the annual session. — [Vote, Pro. 1881, p. 115.

Per Diem.

SEC. 112. Per diem shall be paid to each member as the Supreme Council, while in session, may direct.

1. Members compelled to leave may be allowed per diem to date of leaving. — [Vote, Pro. 1880, p. 147.

2. The number of days' attendance to be allowed members is fixed by vote of the Supreme Council at the session. — [Vote, Pro. 1878, p. 63.

3. A Representative granted leave of absence may have his per diem and mileage allowed by vote of the Supreme Council. — [Vote, Pro. 1880, p. 129.

4. Members who leave without permission, before the close of the session, forfeit their right to per diem for the entire session. — [Decision, Pro. 1891, p. 403.

Compensation.

SEC. 113. The several Officers and Standing Committees shall be allowed such salaries and compensation for their services as the Supreme Council may determine.

1. Standing and Special Committees, members, and officers (not receiving fixed salaries) of the Supreme Council, when engaged in services authorized by the Supreme Council or the Supreme Regent, may be allowed per diem of $10 for days actually served, in going to the place of service and returning to their homes, and travelling expenses actually incurred, excepting that for services at installation of Grand Council Officers actual expenses only shall be allowed. — [Res., Pro. 1893, pp. 462-3.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONS AND LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

Supreme Council Constitution, Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, Benefit Certificates, and Medical Examinations.

SEC. **114.** The Constitution of the Supreme Council and the Laws governing Grand Councils, the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, Benefit Certificates, and Medical Examinations may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the entire membership of the Supreme Council at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

1. A three-fourths vote is not necessary to amend any section under Title III., Part IV., which does not relate directly to medical examinations.—[Decision, Pro. 1890, pp. 366, 367.

2. An amendment enlarging membership in proscribed territory does not relate to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.—[Decision in session, Pro. 1895, p. 367.

Subordinate Council Constitution and Laws.

SEC. **115.** The Constitution of Subordinate Councils and the General Laws of the Order may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Supreme Council, or at a special meeting, called for the purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

How Presented.

SEC. **116.** All proposed amendments must be presented in writing, and in duplicate (unless reported by a committee), signed by three or more members, and be referred to and reported upon by the Committee on Laws before being adopted.

1. Amendments may be proposed in the form of recommendations by a committee who have considered the merits, and the Committee on Laws instructed to draft and present amendments carrying out such recommendations.—[Approved report, Pro. 1880, pp. 108, 109; also sundry adopted reports and resolutions in subsequent years.

2. The adoption of an amendment not proposed in writing and signed by three members would not be legal.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1881, p. 135.

3. A resolution proposing directly to amend should set forth the entire section proposed to be amended; but a resolution directing or requesting a committee to consider the expediency of amending need not set forth the entire section proposed to be amended.—[Rules of Order, Pro. 1891, p. 308, and decision of S. R., 1891, p. 329.

How Adopted.

SEC. **117.** Upon the adoption of any amendment to the Constitutions and Laws, if there appears to be more than one vote in the negative, a rising vote shall be taken.

1. Amendments may, by special vote, be adopted subject to such correction of clerical and other errors as may be found necessary by a committee appointed for that purpose.—[Vote, Pro. 1879, p. 112.

2. The adoption of a resolution in favor of a measure not amending a law is only an expression of the opinion of the Supreme Council, and does not change a law in conflict with the resolution.—[Ruling of S. R. in session, Pro. 1882, p. 166.

Take Effect.

SEC. **118.** All amendments to the Constitutions and Laws shall, unless otherwise ordered, take effect, and the date of the commencement of special appropriations shall, unless otherwise ordered, be on the first day of August following the annual meeting at which they are adopted or made.

1. An amendment will not affect a case arising under circumstances which occurred prior to its adoption, vesting rights in any person.—[Ruling of S. R. in session, Pro. 1882, p. 164.

PART II.

LAWS GOVERNING GRAND COUNCILS.

ARTICLE I.

INSTITUTION, POWERS, REVENUE, MEETINGS, AND OFFICERS OF GRAND COUNCILS.

Chapter I. Institution, Powers, and Revenue.
" II. Meetings and Officers.

CHAPTER I.

Institution, Powers, and Revenue.

Institution.

SECTION **125.** A Grand Council may be instituted in any State, Territory, in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island united, whenever there exist therein ten or more Councils in good standing, with a total membership of not less than one thousand, upon proper application being made to the Supreme Council, or to the Supreme Regent during a recess of the Supreme Council; provided that a Grand Council may be instituted in the District of Columbia whenever there exist therein five or more Councils in good standing, with a total membership of not less than one thousand.

1. All Past Regents in a State are entitled to take part in the organization of the Grand Council. After the Grand Council is instituted it will decide who shall constitute its membership. — [Cir., Pro. 1879, pp. 15, 16, 17, and approved circulars in subsequent years.

2. Consolidation of Councils in several States into one Grand Council is not promotive of the fraternal feature so much desired, nor would there exist the same incentive to each State to form a Grand Council of its own. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1887, p. 242.

3. Division of Grand Jurisdictions into Districts for Election of Supreme Representatives is undesirable. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, p. 406.

The Application.

SEC. **126.** The application for the institution of a Grand Council must be signed by not less than ten Past Regents and Regents in good standing, who represent ten or more different Councils within the territory in which the Grand Council is to be instituted; provided, that an application from the District of Columbia shall be sufficient if signed by not less than ten Past Regents in good standing, who represent five or more different Councils within the said district.

Powers.

SEC. **127.** The powers of Grand Councils shall be: —

To enact laws for their own government.

To establish Councils within their respective jurisdictions.

To enact laws for the government of Councils within their respective jurisdictions, in conformity with the Constitution of the Supreme Council and the Constitution for Subordinate Councils provided by the Supreme Council, and the laws, regulations, and usages adopted by the Supreme Council.

To have general supervision of the Order in their respective jurisdictions.

1. Upon a question of parliamentary rule for the government of a Grand Council, an appeal cannot be taken from the decision of the Grand Council to the Supreme Council.—[Res. in Starkweather's (Mich.) Appeal, Pro. 1883, p. 168.

2. Grand Councils have power to order trial, and, in case of conviction, to impose penalties for the violation of any or all laws and usages of the Order, excepting those controlling the W. and O. B. Fund. The same power may be exercised by a Grand Regent during the recess of his Grand Council. Contemptuous treatment of a Grand Regent, by refusing to accept and be governed by an official letter addressed to the Council, is cause for exercising the above-named power.—[Adopted report, Case of Unique Council *v.* G. R. N. J., Pro. 1889, p. 330.

3. Grand Councils may require that before bills are approved they shall be certified as correct by the committee incurring the debt.—[Form Gr. Cl. Const., Pro. 1880, p. 142.

4. Grand Councils may provide for compensation of Deputies when visiting Councils on official business.—[Form Gr. Cl. Const., Pro. 1880, p. 141.

5. A Grand Council may require its Grand Secretary to attend, when notified, the meeting of any committee of the Grand Council and furnish such books, papers, documents, or vouchers, in his possession, as may be required.—[Form Gr. Cl. Const., Pro. 1880, p. 141.

6. In the adoption of a Constitution Grand Councils are requested to follow the form approved by the Supreme Council, so far as the same commends itself to the judgment of the members of each Grand Council.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1880, p. 139.

7. Installation of officers and collection of per capita tax, approval of By-Laws not relating to the W. and O. B. Fund, etc., are included in the work of general supervision by Grand Councils. Questions relating to medical examinations, benefit certificates, and the W. and O. B. Fund, must be referred to the Supreme Officers.—[Cir., Pro. 1879, pp. 16, 17, 20.

8. The reason that impels a Deputy's resignation may be omitted from the record if the Grand Regent or Grand Council so determine.—[Appeal, Birtwell *v.* G. C. of R. I., Pro. 1895, p. 355.

9. A Grand Regent has power to grant Dispensations in cases arising under laws enacted by his Grand Council, when so empowered by Grand Council Constitution, and in cases arising under laws enacted by the Supreme Council only when such laws specially provide therefor.—[Res., Pro. 1889, p. 290. See Notes, Sec. 26.

10. Grand Regents may authorize the Sitting Past Regent to install an officer elected to fill a vacancy.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1890, p. 41.

11. As to duty of Grand Regent in connection with Royal Arcanum Day, see Note 3, Sec. 3—1st.

12. As to exchange of proceedings of Grand Councils, see Note 1, Sec. 145.

13. As to prohibition in regard to sale of special edition of Book of Duties, see Note 8, Sec. 600.

14. A Grand Council cannot provide for the election of a Grand Organist.—[Decision Appeal Case, Pro. 1889, p. 29, Res. approving.

15. Grand Councils have the power to change the order of procedure in the election of Grand Council officers and Representatives to the Supreme Council.—[Res., Pro. 1891, p. 410.

16. In answer to an inquiry from a Council, as to its right to suspend a member for failure to pay a fine imposed by resolution, a Grand Regent quoted the provision of law providing for suspension for non-payment of fine and reported the same to the Grand Council among his official decisions. The Grand Council approved the action of the Grand Regent. Upon appeal to the Supreme Council it was held, that the question affected the relation of a member to the W. and O. B. Fund, and should have been referred to the Supreme Regent, and was not within the province of the Grand Regent for decision.—[Appeal Trippe *v.* G. C. Md., Pro. 1891, pp. 393-4-5. Re-affirmed in Rept. Com. on Laws, Pro. 1895, p. 265.

17. It is recommended that in each grand jurisdiction the Councils therein be visited by the Grand Regent personally or by some other Grand Officer especially deputized by him for that purpose; and that every Grand Regent embody in his report to the Grand Council the information which he has gleaned by such a system of visitation.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1891, pp. 412-13.

18. The several Grand Regents are respectfully invited, either through their personal exertions, or the appointment of committees, to co-operate with the Supreme Regent or any standing committees which may be created for the purpose, in watching proposed legislation and endeavoring to obtain that which is proper and wise in their several jurisdictions.—[Res., Pro. 1891, p. 417.

19. The practice of holding district conventions, composed of Representatives from Councils arranged in convenient groups for such purposes, should be encouraged and the necessary expenses, excluding mileage and per diem, paid by the Grand Council, when warranted by the condition of the fund.—[Res., Pro. 1892, pp. 365-6.

20. All circulars and papers issued or used in Ontario, relating to the contract with the individual member, must have "Assessment System" printed or stamped upon them.—[Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 14, Res. Ap. 369.

21. A Grand Regent has no authority to appoint an officer of a Council.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1894, pp. 344-5.

No Control over Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

SEC. **128.** Grand Councils shall have no control over the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

Sources of Revenue.

SEC. **129.** The revenue of Grand Councils shall be: —

For Subordinate Council Dispensation for Charter and set of Supplies, such amount as shall be fixed by each Grand Council, not less than fifty dollars.

A per capita tax, not less than one dollar per annum, for every member of the Order within their respective jurisdictions, to be fixed by each Grand Council. Provided, that when the membership in any Grand Council jurisdiction shall reach fifteen thousand, the per capita tax shall not be less than eighty cents per annum for each member, and when such membership shall reach eighteen thousand, the per capita tax shall not be less than seventy-five cents per annum for each member; and when such membership shall reach forty thousand the per capita tax shall not be less than sixty cents per annum for each member.

From the sales of supplies for Councils within their respective jurisdictions.

1. While the Grand Council may, in its discretion, dispose of its revenue derived from all sources except the per capita tax, the minimum of which is fixed by the Supreme Council Constitution, a Grand Council has no power to rebate, donate, or distribute any portion of its funds derived from said per capita tax, or by any circumvention defeat the intent of the law providing for said tax. — [Res., Pro. 1889, p. 309.

2. Grand Councils are encouraged to retail supplies to Councils in their respective jurisdictions, not only for the revenue, but for the sake of bringing the Grand Officers into closer relations with the Councils under their charge. — [Report of Com. on Supplies, Pro. 1880, p. 96.

3. The Committee on Supplies of the Supreme Council shall not furnish supplies to Councils in the jurisdiction of a Grand Council which has undertaken to furnish, and properly meets the demand for, such supplies. — [Res., Pro. 1880, p. 143.

Grand Council Laws Take Effect.

SEC. **130.** The Constitutions and Laws, and all amendments thereto, adopted by Grand Councils, must be submitted to the Committee on Laws of the Supreme Council, and shall not take effect until approved by said Committee.

CHAPTER II.

Meetings and Officers.

Meetings and Elections.

SEC. **131.** Grand Councils may provide for holding annual or biennial meetings and elections of officers.

Officers.

SEC. **132.** The officers of a Grand Council shall be the same as those of the Supreme Council, except that their titles shall be changed by substituting the word Grand in lieu of Supreme, and that they shall not be required to have a Grand Auditor.

1. A Grand Council cannot create a Grand Council office not provided for by the Supreme Council Constitution. — [Decision Appeal Case, G. R. New Jersey *v.* Supreme Council Committee on Laws, Pro. 1889, pp. 29, 266.

2. Grand Regents, in States under their jurisdiction, exercise all the powers of instituting officers vested in the Supreme Regent in his jurisdiction. — [Giles Council Case, 1881, Report, S. R., p. 8; Adopted Report of Approval, p. 137.

3. A retiring Grand Regent becomes a Past Grand Regent without installation; but to occupy the chair of Sitting Past Grand Regent, and perform the duties of that officer, he must be installed, as must all officers. — [Resolution on appeal of Hatton *v.* Wright (Va.), Pro. 1883, pp. 153, 167, 198.

4. Upon the petition of a Grand Council the Supreme Council may confer the rank of Past Grand Regent upon a Grand Regent who was compelled to resign before his term expired. — [Henry (Pa.) Case, Pro. 1883, pp. 148, 164.

5. The policy of the Supreme Council has been averse to conferring the rank of Past Grand Regent upon a member of a Grand Council who has not served in the office of Grand Regent. — [Adopted report in Gray (Pa.) Case, Pro. 1889, pp. 328-9.

6. A Grand Regent has no authority to render an official decision upon a question relating to medical examinations. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 204, 257.

Elections.

SEC. **133.** In electing officers and transacting business, the officers and other members of Grand Councils shall each be entitled to only one vote.

Installations.

SEC. **134.** The officers of Grand Councils shall be installed by the Supreme Regent, or his Deputy, who shall communicate the annual password to the Grand Regent and make report of the installation to the Supreme Secretary.

1. Grand Councils may authorize the installation of their financial officers before they file their bonds.—[Form Gr. C. Const., Pro. 1880, p. 143.

2. The Installing Officer is to communicate the annual password to the Grand Regent; receive the annual report to the Supreme Council and transmit it to the Supreme Secretary immediately; perform such other duties as the Supreme Regent may require from time to time; and make report of the state of the Order in the jurisdiction to the Supreme Regent in time for him to consider the same prior to the meeting of the Supreme Council.—[Form of Commission, Pro. 1881, pp. 10, 11, 13.

3. Only members of the Supreme Council shall be appointed Deputy Supreme Regents to Grand Councils.—[Res., Pro. 1895, p. 348.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SUPREME AND GRAND COUNCILS.

Chapter I. Representation in the Supreme Council.
" II. Council Representation in the Grand Council.

CHAPTER I.

Representation in the Supreme Council.

Entitled to One Representative.

SEC. **135.** Each Grand Council, at its organization, shall elect one Representative to the Supreme Council, to serve for two years from the date of his election, and his successor shall be elected at the meeting at which his term of service expires.

Additional Representatives.

SEC. **136.** Additional Representatives to the Supreme Council may be elected by Grand Councils when they are entitled thereto, as prescribed by the Supreme Council Constitution. The terms of additional Representatives shall be for two years from the date of their election. In case any Grand Council shall, on the first day of the month in which the annual session of the Supreme Council is held, include within its jurisdiction sufficient membership to entitle it to one or more additional Representatives than it had elected at the previous annual or biennial session thereof, the Grand Regent shall appoint a duly qualified member or members as such additional Representative or Representatives to hold office until the next meeting of such Grand Council.

Alternate.

SEC. **137.** At the regular election of a Representative, each Grand Council shall also elect an Alternate for such Representative for two years, who shall be recognized as the Representative in the event of the inability of the Representative to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council, or of the death or resignation of the Representative, unless the vacancy by death or resignation shall have been filled by such Grand Council.

Vacancies.

SEC. 138. Any vacancy in the office of Representative or Alternate may be filled by the Grand Council. Any vacancy in the office of Alternate may be filled by the Grand Regent during the recess of the Grand Council. If both the Representative and his Alternate are unable to attend any session of the Supreme Council, the Grand Regent may appoint a member of the Grand Council to fill the place of such Alternate for said session.

CHAPTER II.

Council Representation in Grand Councils.

Representatives from Councils.

SEC. 139. Each Council shall be entitled to one Representative in the Grand Council having jurisdiction over it, and such additional Representatives as the Constitution of Subordinate Councils may authorize.

ARTICLE III.

GRAND COUNCIL REPORTS TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

CHAPTER I.

Semi-Annual Reports.

SEC. 140. Grand Councils shall make reports to the Supreme Council on or before the tenth day of February and August in each year, giving the name, number, location, and membership of all Councils in good standing within their respective jurisdictions on the 30th of June and 31st of December preceding the date of such report, together with a statement of the per capita tax accounts with the Supreme Council, in accordance with a form furnished by the Supreme Secretary.

Annual Reports.

SEC. 141. Grand Councils shall make reports to the Supreme Council of their membership, finances, receipts, and disbursements for the year ending Dec. 31, and file the same with the Supreme Secretary on or before the 1st of March ensuing.

Reports of New Councils.

SEC. 142. Grand Councils shall report immediately to the Supreme Council all new Councils instituted within their respective jurisdictions.

Delinquent Councils.

SEC. 143. Grand Councils shall notify the Supreme Council of all suspensions and dissolutions of Councils within their respective jurisdictions, giving the date and cause thereof; and they shall also report the date and manner of all reinstatements of Councils.

Bi-Monthly Report of Grand Regent.

SEC. 144. Each Grand Regent shall transmit to the Supreme Regent bi-monthly reports showing the growth and condition of the Order in his Grand Council jurisdiction.

Publications.

SEC. 145. Grand Councils shall forward to the Supreme Regent one copy, to every other Grand Council one copy, and to the Supreme Secretary two copies of all circulars, pamphlets, or publications of any kind issued by them.

1. Uniformity and harmony in the laws and mode of procedure in legislation and the conduct of business in the various Grand Councils are desirable. Believing that an interchange of the journal of each Grand Council would be the most effective manner of bringing about so bene-

ficial a result, the Supreme Council recommend that it be an instruction to the officers of each Grand Council that at the earliest possible moment after the printing of their journals, a copy thereof be sent to the Grand Secretaries of each jurisdiction, to be bound and retained for the use of the Grand Regents and other officers thereof respectively. — [Res., Pro. 1887, pp. 254-5.

ARTICLE IV.

SUSPENDED AND DISSOLVED GRAND COUNCILS.

CHAPTER I.

Effect of Order.

SEC. **146.** When a Grand Council is declared suspended, if it shall fail to comply with the Law within sixty days thereafter, or when a Grand Council is declared dissolved and its charter forfeited, the Councils under its jurisdiction shall immediately come under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Council.

Proceedings on Dissolution.

SEC. **147.** Upon the dissolution of a Grand Council, the Supreme Regent shall, in person or through his Deputy, demand the surrender of the charter, property, and effects of such dissolved Grand Council.

Surrender of Property.

SEC. **148.** When a Grand Council is dissolved, it shall be the duty of the last Grand Regent, or if there is none, of its senior officer, to deliver up the charter, books, funds, emblems, uniforms, and other property and effects to the Supreme Regent or his Deputy. Any officer or member having the custody of any of the property of a dissolved Grand Council, refusing to surrender the same, may be forever excluded from membership in the Order.

Reinstatement by Supreme Regent.

SEC. **149.** A Grand Council, suspended by order of the Supreme Regent, may be reinstated by him upon the removal of the cause of suspension; or the Supreme Regent may, for satisfactory reasons, rescind his order of suspension.

Restoration on Reinstatement.

SEC. **150.** All funds and effects received by the Supreme Council from a dissolved Grand Council shall be restored in the event of its being reinstated, which reinstatement may be done by a majority vote of the Supreme Council, at a regular or special meeting, or by the Supreme Regent during the recess of the Supreme Council.

PART III.

CONSTITUTION OF SUBORDINATE COUNCILS.

ARTICLE I.

COMPOSITION, POWERS, MEETINGS, SEAL, STAMP.

Chapter I. Composition and Powers.
" II. Meetings.
" III. Official Seal and Stamp.

CHAPTER I.

Composition and Powers.

Composition.

SECTION **175.** A Council of the Royal Arcanum shall consist of not less than eleven members having the requisite qualifications for its elective officers.

Powers.

SEC. **176.** While acting in conformity to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Supreme Council, and of the Grand Council having jurisdiction over it, the Council shall possess all the powers and privileges conferred by virtue of a Dispensation or Charter duly granted.

1. A Council cannot distribute its general fund among its members, irrespective of their necessities.—[Appeal, White *v.* H. Carlton Council, No. 218, Pro. 1894. Re-affirmed in White *v.* H. Carlton Council, Pro. 1895, pp. 30, 271.

2. A Council cannot distribute its general fund among its members pro rata according to duration of membership.—[Appeal, White *v.* Hermon Carlton Council, Pro. 1895, pp. 30, 271.

3. Councils are bodies of limited jurisdiction, having no powers except those conferred upon them by the laws of the Order, and such as are implied as necessary to the exercise of powers expressly granted.—[Decision approved, Pro. 1887, p. 222.

4. As to Council not having power to provide by By-Law for special assessments, see Note 3, Sec. 251.

5. By-Laws providing for compulsory attendance of members at Council meetings are not in harmony with the fraternal principles of the Order, nor with the theory of our system. Councils must introduce such interesting proceedings as will attract members to the meetings, and challenge their attention to the very important interests there considered. The importance of personal attention on the part of every individual member to the business in his Council should be persistently kept in view by the officers of the Councils.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1889, p. 295.

6. The General Fund of a Council is a trust fund contributed by the members, and can be used by the Council for such purposes only as relate to the objects of the Order. The Council has no power to appropriate moneys out of this fund for the payment of the personal debts of its members; neither has it power to guarantee the payment of such debts.—[Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 39; Res., approving, p. 294.

7. A Council cannot, by resolution or By-Law, approved by the Committee on Laws of the Supreme Council or a Grand Council, nullify the clear and emphatic provisions of the law adopted by the Supreme Council.—[Decision in Bruey case in appeal of Weber *v.* Commonwealth Council, No. 542 Pro. 1892, pp. 366-7-8.

8. Councils have the right to establish a Nurse Fund.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1891, p. 397.

9. A motion that a Council release a member "from any liability for the amount lost by failure" of a bank, and look to another member and his sureties for the amount was ruled out of order on the ground that the first brother was indebted to the Council, and the Council could not appropriate money to pay his debts. It appeared that the claim of indebtedness was doubtful of enforcement, and that no trial thereon had been had. Held, that the motion should have been entertained.—[Appeal, No. 7, Gray *v.* G. R. Tennessee, Pro. 1895, pp. 33, 279.

10. A proposition to modify the undisputed and uncomplicated liability of an entirely responsible officer to a Council should not be entertained; yet if the claim is of doubtful character against an insolvent officer, and there may be legal obstruction to its collection, the Council has the right to compromise and make settlement.—[Appeal, No. 8, Gray *v.* G. R. Tennessee, Pro. 1895, pp. 34, 279.

CHAPTER II.
Meetings.

Stated Meetings.

SEC. 177. The stated meetings of the Council shall be held weekly, semi-monthly, or tri-monthly, on the day and hour, and at the place fixed in its By-Laws, or fixed by resolution of the Council. When such meeting shall occur on a holiday, then it may be held within a period of seven days next preceding or next succeeding the holiday, as the Council shall have by By-Law, resolution, or special vote previously determined. The Supreme or Grand Regent may grant a Dispensation, upon the request of the Council, to change the time and place of a stated meeting. If a change is made either in the time or place of holding a stated meeting, or the stated meetings, the Secretary shall forthwith mail a notice thereof to the Supreme and Grand Secretary, and the members of the Council.

1. A Council must hold its meetings in the place for which it was granted a Dispensation or Charter, unless otherwise permitted by Dispensation of the Supreme or Grand Regent, or by vote of the Supreme or Grand Council having jurisdiction over it. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1884, pp. 34, 169.

2. Pending approval of an amendment to By-Laws a Council may, by Dispensation of the Supreme or a Grand Regent, be authorized to meet at the times stated in the amendment, if unable to secure the hall at the time stated in the original By-Laws.—[Dispensation, Pro. 1881, pp. 18, 132.

3. A Council can change a place and nights of meeting from a meeting place in a district to another place of meeting in the same district or jurisdiction without a Dispensation, its By-Laws having been regularly amended and approved. It cannot change its place of meeting to one not within the same district or jurisdiction without a Dispensation or permission from the authority which granted its original location. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, p. 328.

4. Every Stated Meeting is ended when closed, which must be at the close of one continuous session. An adjournment of a Stated Meeting, or a "recess" meeting, held in pursuance of an adjournment from a stated meeting, is not recognized. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, pp. 367-8.

Special Meetings.

SEC. 178. Meetings may be called by the Regent, as the Council may direct, and shall be called by the Regent upon the written request of seven members. No business, other than that named in the call, shall be transacted at a special meeting.

1. A Council may authorize the Regent to call special meetings, without the request of seven members, as his judgment may dictate, or it may withhold that privilege. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

2. A called meeting, illegally held, cannot be declared legal by a vote of the Council at a subsequent meeting. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

3. Members verbally expressing to the Secretary a wish for a special meeting is not sufficient to authorize him, without consent of the Regent, to issue a call for such meeting; and all acts at such a called meeting are illegal, null, and void. — [Appeal Case, Pro. 1879, p. 14.

4. Applications cannot be received nor candidates balloted for at special meetings. — [Reports, Pro. 1894, p. 292, and Pro. 1891, p. 371. See notes under Sec. 278.

Notice of Special Meetings.

SEC. 179. All members of the Council shall be notified by the Secretary personally, or by notice duly mailed to each member, at least one day preceding each meeting, unless otherwise prescribed by the Council in its By-Laws, of the time, place, and object of a special meeting.

Opening and Quorum.

SEC. 180. The Council shall be opened at the time prescribed in its By-Laws, if six of its members who are in good standing are present. Not less than that number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the general business of the Council.

If Regent Absent, who Presides.

SEC. 181. In the absence of the Regent, Vice-Regent, and Orator, the senior Past Regent present shall take the chair. If no Past Regent is present, any member who is in good standing may be chosen to preside by a majority of the members present.

CHAPTER III.

Official Seal and Stamp.

Seal.

SEC. **182.** The Council shall, within thirty days from the date of its institution, procure and adopt an official seal, which shall not be of a design closely imitating the Supreme or any Grand seal. An impression of the seal shall be deposited with the Supreme and Grand Secretaries. After the Council has been instituted thirty days, no document or paper issued by its authority shall be official unless an impression of its seal is affixed thereto.

Collector's Stamp.

SEC. **183.** The Collector may have an official stamp which may be affixed to all papers issued by him, instead of the seal.

1. The Collector is positively required to have an official stamp or use the seal on all his papers. —[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS OF COUNCILS AND ELECTIONS.

Chapter I. Officers.
" II. Representative to Grand Council.
" III. Qualification, Nomination, Election, and Resignation of Council Officers and Filling Vacancies.
" IV. Removals of Officers by the Council.

CHAPTER I.

Officers.

Titles and Term.

SEC. **184.** The officers of a Council shall be a Regent, Vice-Regent, Orator, Secretary, Collector, Treasurer, Chaplain, Guide, Warden, Sentry, and three Trustees, and an Organist (if the Council so elect), who shall be elected annually on the first stated meeting in December; or, if the Council so elect, one Trustee may be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and each year thereafter one Trustee shall be elected for three years.

1. An election of officers at a meeting held in accordance with an approved by-law, which is in conflict with the law governing such election, is not void; provided the Council is acting in good faith. —[Appeal Case, Thurlow *v.* Long Island Council, No. 173, Pro. 1885, pp. 50, 210.

2. A member cannot legally hold the offices of Secretary and Collector at the same time. —[Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 25, 193.

Past Regent.

SEC. **185.** At the institution of the Council there shall be elected one Past Regent, who shall occupy the station of Sitting Past Regent for the remainder of the term, or until his successor is installed, and shall have all the honors of Past Regent.

1. A Past Regent, who becomes suspended, retains the honors of his rank when reinstated. —[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

2. As to loss of rank by failure to deposit card, see Note 2, Sec. 190.

3. A member who has earned the honors of Past Regent, and who joins another Council by card, loses his rank as Past Regent of the Council to which he originally belonged, but retains the honors of Past Regent and is eligible for election as Representative to the Grand Council. —[Decision, Pro. 1893, p. 33, res. ap., 370.

4. The rank of Past Regent should only be conferred upon such members as have actually earned that honor, in compliance with our laws. — [Adopted Report, Pro. 1895, p. 296.

Resignation of Past Regent.

SEC. **186.** If the Past Regent elected at the institution of the Council shall, during the term in which said Council was instituted, vacate his chair and resign all honors connected with the office, either by letter or personally in open Council, the Regent shall forthwith declare the office vacant and order a new election for Past Regent, to take place at the next stated meeting, provided said meeting would occur in the same term in which the Council was instituted. Under no other circumstances shall a Past Regent be elected after the institution of the Council.

1. A member who is elected Past Regent at institution of a Council, and before the expiration of his term takes a withdrawal card and joins another Council, is not entitled to the honors of Past Regent. — [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 33, res. ap. 370.

Sitting Past Regent.

SEC. **187.** The retiring Regent shall be installed into the office of Sitting Past Regent, and the honors of Past Regent shall be conferred upon him; provided, that after the expiration of the first two terms of the Council he shall have filled the office of Regent for at least six months, and served until the end of his term.

1. A Regent re-elected and serving his second term is a Past Regent by virtue of service. — [Cir., Pro. 1897, p. 18.

2. A retiring Regent is entitled to the honors of Past Regent, but may take the office of Secretary, in which case the Sitting Past Regent's Chair will be filled by his predecessor. — [Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 25, 193.

3. If the Regent is re-elected, the Sitting Past Regent retains his chair. If the Regent retires, the previous Past Regent retires to the floor, with the honors and a star as a jewel. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 248, 249, 257.

4. When the By-Laws of a Council impose a fine upon officers for absence from stated meetings, the Sitting Past Regent, who is such not by election but by virtue of service, is not liable for fine for such non-attendance. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257. See Note 1, Sec. 527.

5. A Regent elected at institution is entitled to the honors of Past Regent if he serves to the end of his term, even if it be only a few weeks, and he is re-elected Regent. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 248, 257.

6. A Regent served until the dissolution of his Council, before the end of the term. Held: that he will not become a Past Regent at the end of the term. — [Pro. 1895, p. 257.

7. The honor of Past Regent is continuous, from one Council to another, except it be interrupted by some act or omission which works its forfeiture. — [Pro. 1895, pp. 36, 257.

Acting Sitting Past Regent.

SEC. **188.** If the retiring Regent is elected to and installed in a subordinate office, he shall be entitled to the honors of Past Regent, and the Council may elect one of its Past Regents to act as Sitting Past Regent during the term.

CHAPTER II.

Representative to Grand Council.

Election of Representative and Alternate.

SEC. **189.** The Council, if under the jurisdiction of a Grand Council, shall, at institution, and at the annual election of officers next preceding the regular meeting of the Grand Council, elect one Representative to the Grand Council, and one Alternate who shall perform the duties of Representative in case of the death or resignation of the Representative, or of his inability to attend the Grand Council. They shall hold office until their successors are elected.

1. A member eligible for Representative may be elected Representative and Collector, or Secretary. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

Qualification of Representative and Alternate.

SEC. **190.** No member shall be eligible for election to either of the offices of Representative or Alternate except the Regent or a Past Regent. The Regent shall be ex-officio Representative, and he may appoint a Past Regent of the Council (and if there is no Past Regent eligible or willing to serve, and not otherwise, a member of the Council) as Representative to the Grand Council, when neither the Representative nor his Alternate is able to attend; but the appointment of a member, not a Past Regent, as Representative, shall not entitle him to be, nor shall it confer upon him the honor of a Past Regent; and provided further, that no Past Regent or

member shall be eligible to either of the offices of Representative or Alternate unless he shall have been a member of the Council for a period of at least six months prior to the election or appointment, excepting, however, the Past Regent elected or the appointee admitted at the institution of the Council.

1. Residence outside of the limits of a State does not render a member ineligible as Representative from a Council in that State. — [Resolution on appeal of Lovenstein v. G. C. of Va., Pro. 1883, pp. 153, 156.

2. A Past Regent who becomes suspended by failure to deposit a card within the prescribed time, and afterwards joins a Council as a new member, is not thereby restored to the rank of Past Regent and rendered eligible for Representative to a Grand Council. — [Morris Case, in Gr. Cl. Ill., Pro. 1884, pp. 167, 168, 190.

3. As to eligibility for Representative to Grand Council, of Past Regent who has joined by card, see Note 3, Sec. 185.

Additional Representative.

SEC. **191.** After the Council has a membership of two hundred it shall be entitled to an additional Representative for each additional two hundred members or fraction thereof greater than one hundred.

Special Election of Representative.

SEC. **192.** If the Council shall so increase its membership that, on the first day of the month in which the Grand Council is held, it is entitled to an additional Representative, it may, at any regular meeting, or special meeting called for that purpose, elect such additional Representative; and it shall certify, under seal, such election, and the number of its members in good standing at the date of such election, to the Grand Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the Grand Council.

SEC. **192a.** Additional Representatives shall be elected for each two hundred members, or fraction thereof greater than one hundred, separately. And such additional Representative or Representatives shall not be admitted to the Grand Council unless the Council from which they are elected shall contain, at the time of such Grand Council meeting, sufficient membership to entitle it to such additional Representative or Representatives. If the membership of such Council shall be decreased by withdrawals or suspensions of members as not to be entitled to the number of Representatives elected at the annual meeting or subsequent thereto, as herein provided, the number of Representatives shall be reduced accordingly; and only so many Representatives shall be entitled to admission to the Grand Council as the membership of such Council shall entitle it to at the time of the meeting of the Grand Council; and the Representatives elected for the first additional two hundred members, or fraction thereof greater than one hundred, and so on in the order of their election up to the number of Representatives of said Council, to which it is entitled at that time, shall only be admitted to the Grand Council. The membership of such Council at the time of the meeting of the Grand Council shall be determined by the number of members thereof on the first day of the month in which the Grand Council is held, duly certified by its Secretary under its seal to the Grand Secretary.

CHAPTER III.

Qualification, Nomination, Election, and Resignation of Council Officers and Filling Vacancies.

Qualification of all Officers.

SEC. **193.** All officers of the Council shall be members in good standing. No member shall be installed into office who is indebted to his Council, nor shall any officer who has been installed retain his seat if he shall become in arrears to the amount of three months' dues, or in arrears to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

1. A member eligible for Representative may be elected Representative and Collector, or Secretary at the same time. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

2. If it is discovered that a member elected to an office was ineligible, the ballot must be declared null and void, and a new election held. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

3. When an officer is suspended, his office becomes vacant at the date of his suspension. When this occurs the presiding officer shall declare the office vacant, and the Council shall then fill the vacancy by election. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

4. Members who pay their dues on or before the evening of an election are entitled to vote, and, other conditions existing, are eligible for election. — [Appeal, Braun *v.* G. R. of N. J., Pro. 1894, pp. 343-4. See Appeal, Garrette *v.* National Council, Pro. 1895.

Qualification for Regent.

SEC. **194.** To be qualified for the office of Regent a member must have been elected to, and fulfilled the duties of, some subordinate office for a full or an unexpired term, except at elections during the first two terms of the Council.

1. A Trustee who has served to the close of a term is eligible to the office of Regent. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

2. A member who was elected to and has served in a subordinate office until the annual election is at that meeting eligible for election as Regent. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

3. A member who resigned a subordinate office before the end of the first term for which he was elected is not eligible for Regent. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

Promotions.

SEC. **195.** A member holding an office may be elected to a higher office at an election to fill a vacancy, except that no person shall be elected to the office of Regent unless qualified in accordance with Section 194.

Chosen by Ballot.

SEC. **196.** All officers of the Council shall be chosen by ballot, except in cases where there is but one candidate nominated for an office, when the Regent may declare the candidate elected by consent.

Majority to Elect.

SEC. **197.** A majority of the valid votes cast shall be required to elect. In case no candidate receives a majority of the ballots cast, the balloting shall continue till one of them receives a majority. The candidate receiving the least number of votes shall be withdrawn at each unsuccessful ballot.

Candidate Must be Nominated.

SEC. **198.** No vote shall be regarded as a part of the poll unless it be for a previously nominated candidate.

Order of Procedure.

SEC. **199.** The nomination of officers, Representatives, and Alternate Representatives shall be opened first for Representatives, closed, and the Representatives elected; next for Alternates, closed, and the Alternates elected; next for the Regent, and so on in the same manner until all are nominated and elected.

Judge and Tellers.

SEC. **200.** When an election is held to fill an office or offices of the Council, the presiding officer shall act as judge, and he shall appoint two members to act as tellers.

Duties of Tellers.

SEC. **201.** The tellers shall assist in conducting the election in a just and impartial manner. They shall keep a register of all the votes polled, and announce the number cast for each candidate.

Illegal Ballots.

SEC. **202.** Should it appear that there have been more votes polled than there are legally qualified voters present, the presiding officer shall declare the ballot illegal and void, and direct another ballot to be taken immediately. Each member voting shall then hand his ballot to the tellers, giving his name, and the tellers shall deposit it in the poll.

1. An election cannot be declared void by a Council at the next meeting, after the reading and approval of the minutes, on the ground that the election was effected by the casting of one alleged illegal vote, when the records all fail to show that the member who cast the alleged illegal vote was not in good standing at the time of the election.—[Appeal, Garrette *v.* National Council, Pro. 1895, pp. 31, 272.

Installation.

SEC. **203.** The officers of the Council, legally elected (if qualified), shall be installed at the first stated meeting in the ensuing term (if possible). No officer shall enter upon the duties of his office until he has been duly installed.

1. The officers may be installed in public if the proper precautions are taken not to impart the secret work.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257

2. Objections to the installation of officers-elect should be made to each specifically, and should be considered and decided by the Council before installation. If the charge is not sustained, the candidate should be installed; otherwise not. A candidate objected to should not vote in his own case.—[Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

3. The installing officer should, unless objection is made in open Council, install all officers who are presented to him as legally elected and have given the required bond.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

4. The installing officer when presiding in the Council is authorized, under certain circumstances, to declare a vacancy and to order a new election. At any other time, it is the duty of the Regent, or of the officer filling his chair, to make such declaration.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

5. There is no authority for installation of officers by proxy.—[Adopted Report, Pro. 1893, p. 404.

6. Objection was made to the installation of a Collector on the ground that he was indebted to the Council, and the Deputy refused to install him. It appeared that the Collector had never admitted his liability, and that no trial of the case had ever been had. Held: that the Deputy could not refuse to install, nor could he decide the question of indebtedness on *ex parte* evidence.—[Appeal Cowan and Baskette *v.* G. R. Tennessee, Pro. 1895, pp. 34, 278.

Failure to Present for Installation.

SEC. **204.** If a member who has been duly elected to an office fails to present himself for installation (unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable occurrence), the office to which he was elected may be declared vacant by the installing officer, and another election shall be ordered forthwith to fill the vacancy.

1. A Secretary-elect was prevented by sickness from attending installation and sent communications to that effect, and his resignation, which the Council laid on the table. Held, that the installing officer, having knowledge of the facts, could not legally declare the office vacant,—[Decision, Appeal case, Pro. 1889, p. 30; Res. approving, p. 266.

When Vacancies Filled.

SEC. **205.** When a vacancy is to be filled, the nomination, election, and installation may occur at the same meeting.

How Vacancies Filled.

SEC. **206.** Vacancies occurring in the offices by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled in the manner of the original selection, for the remainder of the term. The officer elected to fill the unexpired term, and serving until the end of the term, shall be entitled to the full honors of the term.

1. A resignation must be accepted by the Council before an office becomes vacant.—[Decision, Appeal case, Empire City Council *v.* G. R. of N. Y., Pro. 1889, pp. 30, 266.

2. As to filling vacancies resulting from suspension of officers, see Note 3, Sec. 193.

CHAPTER IV.

Removals of Officers by the Council.

Cause for Removal.

SEC. **207.** Any officer may be removed for inattention to the duties of his station by vote of the Council, without trial, provided he shall have been notified in writing, by the Secretary, of his proposed removal, at least five days previous thereto, and the cause thereof.

Officers under Charges.

SEC. **208.** Every officer against whom charges are preferred shall have a fair and impartial trial, in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations of the Order, but he shall officiate until the charges have been settled, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE COUNCILS.

Chapter I. Duties of Officers.
" II. Bonds of Council Officers. — Other Duties.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Officers.

THE REGENT.

As Presiding Officer.

SEC. **209.** The Regent shall preside at all meetings and enforce the laws, rules, and usages of the Council, and of the Supreme and Grand Council; shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council; shall act as judge in all elections, and declare the result.

Appoint Committees.

SEC. **210.** He shall appoint all Committees unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

Sign Orders.

SEC. **211.** He shall sign orders on the Treasurer for all money ordered to be paid by the Council.

1. Should a Council vote not to pay the per capita tax, or fail to order its payment, it would still be the duty of the Regent to draw, and of the Secretary to attest, a draft for its payment. The payment of the tax being a constitutional obligation, authority of the Council to draw an order to pay it is not necessary. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

When He May Vote.

SEC. **212.** He shall not be entitled to vote, except when electing officers, balloting for candidates, and when the members are equally divided on other questions.

1. The voting privilege of the Regent is precisely the same, in an election, as that of any other member present. His vote must be cast, if at all, before the ballot is declared closed. He cannot decide or cast a decisive ballot in case of a tie; the remedy is by another ballot. — [Pro. 1895, pp. 36, 257.

Call Special Meetings.

SEC. **213.** He may call a special meeting of his Council upon the death of a member, and shall call a special meeting upon the written request of seven members.

1. A Council may authorize the Regent to call a special meeting without request of seven members. See Note 1, Sec. 178.

Appoint Standing Committees.

SEC. **214.** Immediately after his installation he shall appoint a Finance Committee of three, and an Auditing Committee of three.

Communicate Passwords.

SEC. **214a.** He may communicate the semi-annual password to a member of another Council upon request therefor by the Regent of said Council, in writing, attested by its Secretary and under its seal.

Hold Bonds.

SEC. **215.** He shall receive and hold the bonds of the Officers and all securities therefor, and at the expiration of his term of office, or on earlier demand therefor by the Council, deliver the same to his successor, or as the Council shall direct.

Other Duties.

SEC. **216.** He shall perform such other duties devolving on his office as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin.

THE VICE-REGENT.

Duties.

SEC. 217. The Vice-Regent shall assist and aid the Regent in conducting the ceremonies, have charge of the inner door, and, in the absence or disability of the Regent, he shall preside and perform the duties of Regent. He shall perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin.

THE ORATOR.

Conduct Entertainment.

SEC. 218. The Orator shall endeavor to entertain the members of the Council by delivering a lecture, reading a paper, or presenting something of a moral, social, or interesting nature at each meeting of the Council.

1. The social features can be promoted by the organization of auxiliary societies of ladies, and such action by Councils is approved.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1894, p. 341.

THE SITTING PAST REGENT.

Duties.

SEC. 219. The Sitting Past Regent shall assist in conducting the ceremonies, and perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin.

THE SECRETARY.

Records and Correspondence.

SEC. 220. The Secretary shall keep accurate reports of the proceedings of the Council, which he shall record in a book kept for that purpose; shall conduct the general correspondence, have charge of the seal and records, and read all official communications from Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate Councils at the next stated meeting of the Council after their receipt.

Draw Orders.

SEC. 221. He shall draw and attest all orders on the Treasurer, and keep a record thereof.

Make out Reports.

SEC. 222. He shall make out the semi-annual and annual reports of the work and business of the Council to the Supreme and Grand Councils, and see that they are properly signed and attested, and shall make out and render to the Grand Secretary a monthly report of the growth and condition of the Council upon such blank as may be required.

Send Notices.

SEC. 223. He shall notify all applicants who have been elected to membership within five days thereafter. He shall notify the Collector at once upon the receipt of notice of an assessment from the Supreme Secretary; he shall notify the Supreme Secretary at once of all withdrawals, suspensions, expulsions, or reinstatements in the Council, giving the name and number of the Benefit Certificate, in each case.

Other Duties.

SEC. 224. He shall perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin, or as the Council may prescribe, consistent therewith.

THE COLLECTOR.

Keep Accounts.

SEC. 225. The Collector shall keep a full and correct account between the Council and its members.

Receive Money and Pay to Treasurer.

SEC. 226. He shall receive all money due the Council, and pay the same to the Treasurer before the close of each meeting, and at such other times as the Treasurer may re-

1. The fees for changes of Benefit Certificates, and the fines paid by individual members, should be entered on books of the Council and reported among their financial transactions, the same as other receipts and expenditures are reported.—[Res., Pro. 1886, p. 223; Cir., Pro. 1887, p. 21.

Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund Accounts.

SEC. **227.** He shall notify all members of assessments immediately on receipt of notice of assessment, and shall conduct the correspondence with the Supreme Secretary, especially relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund and the individual assessment accounts of members. He shall receive all money for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and keep separate accounts of the same in books provided for that purpose.

1. The Collector being an officer of the Council, selected by its members, is the agent of the Council and not of the Supreme Council. The members are responsible for the manner in which he performs his duty. If he uses his position to injure a brother because of a personal quarrel, our laws provide a remedy.—[Appeal, Dixon *v.* Argonaut Council, Pro. 1895, p. 332.

Give Notice of Arrears.

SEC. **228.** He shall notify members when they are in arrears to the amount of three months' dues. When a member is in arrears to the amount of six months' dues, or in arrears for assessments, he shall notify the Regent of the fact.

List of Delinquent Members.

SEC. **229.** He shall at the time of election of officers furnish the Regent with a list of members not in good standing, and not entitled to vote.

1. A verbal statement to the Regent by the Collector that "no members were in arrears" was decided to be sufficient compliance with the law.—[Appeal, Moore *et al. v.* G. R. N. Y., Pro. 1891, p. 38; Res. approving, p. 385.

Other Duties.

SEC. **230.** He shall make out a report of the semi-annual dues to the Supreme or Grand Council; and shall perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin, or as the Council may prescribe, consistent therewith.

THE TREASURER.

Receipts and Payments.

SEC. **231.** The Treasurer shall receive from the Collector all money received by him for the Council, and give his receipt therefor. All funds so received he shall deposit in his name as Treasurer of the Council, in such bank or other depository as the Council may by resolution designate, to be drawn out only on checks signed by him as such Treasurer, and attested by the Regent. He shall pay all orders on him signed by the Regent and attested by the Secretary.

1. The Treasurer is not obliged to deposit Council moneys in any bank or other depository, until the Council by resolution designates such bank or depository. Until such a resolution is adopted by the Council, the Treasurer may keep the Council funds where he chooses, he and his sureties on his official bond being responsible therefor.—[Decision, Pro. 1889, pp. 28, 260.

2. A Treasurer has no right to lend Council funds, or use them in any business, or for any purpose except such as our laws designate; nor to pay out Council funds except on the order of the Regent, duly attested by the Secretary.—[Decision, Pro. 1889, pp. 28, 260.

Accounts.

SEC. **232.** He shall keep a regular and correct account of all money received and paid by him; shall keep a separate account of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and not allow this fund to be used for any other purpose; and shall have his accounts ready for settlement on the last day of June and December, respectively.

Annual Report.

SEC. **233.** He shall make out the annual report of the finances of the Council.

Other Duties.

SEC. **234.** He shall perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin, or as the Council may require, consistent therewith.

THE CHAPLAIN.

Duties.

SEC. **235.** The Chaplain shall offer up invocations to, and ask blessings from, the Deity, and perform such other duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order enjoin.

THE GUIDE.

Duties.

SEC. **236.** The Guide shall have charge of the jewels, paraphernalia, and other property of the Council intrusted to his care, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

THE WARDEN AND SENTRY.

Duties.

SEC. **237.** The Warden and Sentry shall perform such duties as the laws, rules, and usages of the Order require of them.

THE TRUSTEES.

Custody of Property and Investments.

SEC. **238.** The Trustees shall have the general supervision of all the property of the Council. They shall invest, in such securities as the Council may direct, such sums as it orders to be drawn from the Treasury for that purpose. They shall have the custody of all securities of the Council for money loaned or invested; they shall collect or realize all such sums when so directed by the Council. They shall collect all interests, rents, or other moneys arising from investments belonging to the Council, and pay the money collected by them to the Collector. They shall, at the close of each term of six months, report their transactions to the Council, and make an inventory of all property.

REPRESENTATIVE TO GRAND COUNCIL.

Duties.

SEC. **239.** The Representative to the Grand Council shall receive the instructions of his Council and faithfully represent its interests. When a Representative is elected who has not previously been admitted to membership in the Grand Council, he must procure and present his certificate of Past Regent or Regent, together with that of Representative, before applying for admission to the Grand Council.

CHAPTER II.

Bonds of Council Officers. — Other Duties.

Who Give Bonds.

SEC. **240.** Before his installation each of the following-named officers shall give a bond for such an amount as the Council shall determine, not less than the sum hereinafter specified, with security approved by the Council, for the faithful performance of his duties: —

Secretary, for a sum not less than one hundred dollars.
Collector, for a sum not less than three hundred dollars.
Treasurer, for a sum not less than five hundred dollars.
Trustees, a separate or a joint and several bond, for such an amount as the Council may require.

1. It is inexpedient to absolutely require the use of any (common) form of bond; but the Councils are recommended to use the forms for Trustees and other officers furnished by the Supreme Council. New bonds must be given each term, even if the officers are re-elected. — [Report and Res., Pro. 1882, pp. 146, 147.

Security on Bonds.

SEC. **241.** The Council may approve and accept as security for the bonds, or either of them, the guarantee of any reputable fidelity or guaranty company, or any fraternal societies' co-operative indemnity union, and may adopt the

proper and necessary measures to provide for its officers such security, and for such purpose is authorized to become a member of such union or company.

1. The bonds of the officers of a Council are not given as a matter of form, and are binding on the sureties. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

2. A Council is not required to protect itself from losses on account of its officers except by the bonds prescribed by the Subordinate Council Constitution. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

Regent to Hold Bonds.

SEC. **242.** All bonds shall be made in favor of the Regent, in trust for the Council, and the Regent shall have the custody thereof.

Delivery to Successor.

SEC. **243.** All Council officers shall, at the end of the term for which they are elected, or upon any earlier termination thereof, deliver to the Council, or to their successors in office, all moneys, books, papers, securities, and other property of the Council that have come into their hands or possession, except such as may have been lawfully disposed of, and render proper account thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCILS.

CHAPTER I.

Relief, Finance, and Auditing Committees.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Who Compose. — Duties.

SEC. **244.** The Regent, Vice-Regent, and Past Regent shall constitute the Relief Committee, of which the Regent shall be Chairman. Their duties shall be to visit the sick or disabled brothers, and to report at each stated meeting; and in all cases of application for relief, whether from members, or others who are recommended by a member, they may suggest to the Council such pecuniary assistance as they believe is needed.

1. The Relief Committee is a constitutional committee, and is not responsible to the Council in the same degree as a mere Standing Committee. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1878, pp. 56, 57.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Duties.

SEC. **245.** The Finance Committee shall examine and report on all bills against the Council before the payment thereof, unless the Council shall otherwise determine by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Duties.

SEC. **246.** The Auditing Committee shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Secretary, Collector, Treasurer, and Trustees at least twice in each year, and make written report to the next stated meeting of the Council.

1. The Supreme Secretary and Committee on Finance are authorized, subject to the approval of the Supreme Regent, to prepare and promulgate a system of blanks for the use of Auditing Committees of Councils. — [Res., Pro. 1889, p. 324.

Powers.

SEC. **247.** The Auditing Committee shall have power to require the production of all books, papers, vouchers, and documents relating to the accounts they examine, which may be necessary to determine their correctness or the actual cash at any time in the hands of either officer.

ARTICLE V.

BY-LAWS AND ALTERATIONS THEREOF.

CHAPTER I.

Two-Thirds Vote Necessary.

SEC. **248.** By-Laws may be made, and from time to time altered or amended, by the Council, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

1. For approved form of By-Laws, see Annual Report of Committee on Laws, Pro. 1894, p. 286.

2. The necessary By-Laws are few in number and should cover in briefest language only those particulars in regard to which the laws of the Order cannot make general provisions, as the time for stated meetings, Degree fee, dues, etc.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1894, p. 286.

How Proposed.

SEC. **249.** All By-Laws and alterations thereof must be proposed in writing, signed by two members of the Council, read at a stated meeting, entered on the record, laid over and read at another stated meeting, before being finally acted upon.

1. A By-Law of a Council cannot be temporarily suspended.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1878, pp. 56, 57.

Amended Amendments.

SEC. **250.** If an amendment is made by the Council to a proposed amendment, the amendment as amended must be laid over until the next stated meeting before adoption, when such amendment and its amendments shall be finally acted upon without further amendment.

Restrictions on By-Laws.

SEC. **251.** A By-Law or alteration thereof must not contravene or conflict with the Constitutions of the Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Councils, nor the General Laws and principles of the Order, nor repeat any portion of the said Constitutions and Laws.

1. A Council cannot insert in its By-Laws a clause allowing the suspension of any By-Law for the meeting.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257.

2. Councils cannot by resolution or By-Law, approved by a Committee on Laws, nullify the emphatic provisions of the law adopted by the Supreme Council.—[Decision in Bruey Case in appeal of Weber *v.* Commonwealth Council, No. 542, Pro. 1892, pp. 366-8.

3. A By-Law providing for a special assessment, when necessary to meet the legal obligations of the Council, and for the enforcement of the By-Law by the suspension of a member, if need be, is unconstitutional. Our laws provide for the collection from the members of only two funds, the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund by assessments, and the General Fund by the quarterly dues. It is not good policy to permit special assessments to be levied for the Expense Fund of a Council.—[Adopted report, on request of Hope Cl., No. 82, Pro. 1892, pp. 283, 295, 296.

Approval of.

SEC. **252.** All By-Laws and alterations thereof must, after adoption by the Council, be submitted to the Committee on Laws of the Supreme or Grand Council, and shall take effect from the date of approval by such Committee.

1. Business illegally transacted by a Council, through inadvertence, under By-Laws not approved by Committee on Laws, may be legalized by dispensation.—[Dispensation 5, Pro. 1880, pp. 17, 146.

2. When By-Laws are approved by the Committee on Laws of a Grand Council, they should be sent to the Grand Secretary, who should attest and sign the same, affix the Grand Council seal thereto, and forward them to the Council.—[Decision, Appeal, Bowen *v.* Grand Regent of Ohio, Pro. 1887, pp. 31, 223.

3. A code of rules is in effect a code of By-Laws, and, unless approved by the Committee on Laws, is of no validity or force to guide or control a Council's action.—[Appeal, Bannon *v.* Ringgold, No. 385, Pro. 1886, pp. 42, 196. See also Rept. Com. on Laws, Pro. 1895, p. 314.

4. A Council adopted a By-Law that "No assessment shall be levied except for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund." The Committee on Laws of the Grand Council approved the same with the following addition: "Unless called by the Supreme Council or Grand Council." Upon appeal, it was held that without the addenda the By-Law might array the Council against the Supreme or Grand Council, should it be necessary for either of these bodies to levy an assessment for any exigency, or to establish a relief fund, and would contravene the laws and principles of the Order.—[Appeal of Asbury Council, No. 662, *v.* G. R. of Md., Pro. 1890, pp. 33, 297.

5. It is enjoined upon Committees on Laws of Grand Councils, in passing upon proposed By-Laws of Councils, or amendments thereto, to exact strict compliance with the Constitutions and Laws of the Order. —[Res., Pro. 1891, p. 371.

6. A standing resolution is of the same general nature as a standing rule, the main difference between which and a By-Law being in the number of members required to pass or repeal. A standing rule or resolution may be enacted or repealed by a majority vote, without previous notice; a By-Law must be passed or repealed by a two-thirds or three-fourths majority, on notice previously given. A Council may conduct its business under standing resolutions, subject to change without notice or approval by higher authority, excepting when our laws specifically provide therefor, or by a By-Law.—[Adopted Report, Pro. 1895, p. 314.

If Relate to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

SEC. 253. All By-Laws relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund must be submitted to the Committee on Laws of the Supreme Council for approval before taking effect.

1. By-Laws under Sects. 377 and 382 relate to Widows and Orphans Benefit Fund.—[Res., Pro. 1895, p. 265.

PART IV.

GENERAL LAWS OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

TITLE I.

APPLICATION FOR, ELECTION AND INITIATION TO, MEMBERSHIP.

Chapter I. Qualifications, Duty, and Election of Applicants.

" II. Rejected and Ineligible Applicants.

" III. Procedure upon Applications after Election.

" IV. Conferring the Degree, and Suspension thereof during Epidemic.

" V. Disposition of Fees accompanying Applications.

" VI. Jurisdiction of Councils in Regard to Applicants.

" VII. Applications from the Jurisdiction of other Councils.

CHAPTER I.

Qualification, Duty, and Election of Applicants.

Age.

SECTION. **270.** No person shall be admitted to membership in the Royal Arcanum, except he is between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-five years.

1. If it appears an applicant was ineligible because over age, his admission is illegal; and he may be permitted to surrender his Benefit Certificate and retire from the Order.—[Walter Case in Allen, No. 49, Pro. 1885, pp. 71, 211, 220, 234.

2. Initiation of a candidate not twenty-one years of age was declared void, and assessments ordered returned to him. By Dispensation he was allowed a seat in the Council without benefits, voice, vote, or honor, until his majority.—[Disp., Pro. 1878, p. 13.

3. An applicant who cannot state the year of his birth is ineligible for membership.—[Decis., Pro. 1892, p. 29; Res. ap., p. 294.

Other Qualifications.

SEC. **271.** Each applicant must be a man of sound health, of good moral character, a believer in a Supreme Being, and competent to earn a livelihood for himself and family.

1. If an applicant, who has erased from the application the clause declaring belief in a Supreme Being, is accepted by a Council with the form of initiation, he is not legally admitted, and he cannot be recognized as a member of the Order.—[Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 30, 221, 222.

3. Members must be able to understand and repeat the obligation as printed.—[Pro. 1879, pp. 23, 78.

4. An applicant whose leg has been amputated above the knee, or the arm above the elbow, should be considered ineligible.—[Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 24, Res. ap., p. 370.

5. Applicants who have applied for or who are in receipt of pensions from the U. S. government are to be considered impaired risks and should be rejected unless it appears that the cause for which they receive pensions is one that does not tend to shorten life, such as the loss of a finger or hand, or some of the smaller members.—[Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 23, Res. ap., 370.

6. A man who is deaf and dumb is not eligible for membership.—[Decision, Pro. 1895, pp. 36, 257.

Proscribed Occupations.

SEC. 272. Applications shall not be received from barkeepers or other persons, who at any time sell or serve intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises.

1. Servants in restaurants, where liquor is retailed, taking orders of customers and personally delivering liquor to customers, are engaged in a proscribed occupation. — [Decision, Pro. 1891, p. 35; Res. approving, p. 349.

2. Hotel proprietors, who do not attend their own bars, and who do not personally engage in the retailing of liquors, are not proscribed because of their occupation. — [Decision, Pro. 1891, p. 35; Res. approving, p. 349. This decision was made and approved before the word "Sell" was incorporated in this Section. See Note 5, Sec. 272, as to financial interest in sale.

3. A salesman for a wholesale liquor house is not eligible for membership in the Royal Arcanum. — [Decision, Pro. 1893, p. 27; Res. approving, p. 370.

4. The occupation of freight brakeman is so dangerous as to make it inexpedient to admit one while thus employed. Councils and deputies are directed not to solicit or receive applications from persons thus employed. — [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 32, Res. ap. 370.

5. A person who does not sell or serve intoxicating liquor to be drunk on the premises does not come within the prohibition. It does not apply to an applicant in the employ of a person who sells liquor, even if employed on the same premises where liquor if sold, unless he is financially interested in the sale of, or sells or serves, the liquor to be drunk on the premises. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1895, p. 373-4.

6. Applications of soldiers in the regular army should be disapproved, and they are not eligible. This does not include officers in the U. S. Army, who are not proscribed. — [Adopted Reports, Pro. 1894, p. 368; Pro. 1895, p. 319.

Sign Application.

SEC. 273. Each applicant for membership in the Order must sign the application prescribed by the Supreme Council; state his age, occupation, residence, and proposed beneficiary; and be recommended by two members in good standing in the Council to which he makes application.

1. If, after an application has been received in Council, a change of form of application and medical examination takes effect before the applicant is examined, the applicant must sign and be examined upon the new form. — [Cir., Pro. 1881, pp. 24, 117.

2. The two members who recommend an applicant for membership must sign the application personally. It is not permissible for the Secretary or anybody else to sign for them. — [Decision, Pro. 1893, p. 23; Res. ap., p. 370.

3. For effect of mistake in age, see Note 5, Sec. 434.

Fees with Application.

SEC. 274. The application must be accompanied by a sum not less than two dollars for the Degree, not less than two dollars for the Medical Examiner, and fifty cents for the Supervising Medical Examiner, unless the Council shall provide in its By-Laws, that said Medical Examiners' fees shall be paid to the Medical Examiner, at the time of the examination, by the applicant.

1. The degree fee may be fixed by By-Law on a scale graded according to the age of the applicant, but at not less than the minimum prescribed above. — [Res., Pro. 1890, p. 377.

2. For receiving applications without the minimum fee required by Sec. 274, a Council was, after trial, fined by the Grand Regent. Upon appeal the action of the G. R. was affirmed. — [Appeal, Progress Council, No. 645, *v.* G. R. N. Y., Pro. 1893, pp. 51, 371.

3. For rebating to newly initiated members the whole or part of initiatory fee, a Council was, after trial, ordered dissolved by the Grand Regent. Upon appeal, the Supreme Regent ratified the action of the G.R. The Supreme Council ratified the decision of the S. R — [Appeal, Ivy Leaf Council, No. 991, *v.* G. R. N. Y., Pro. 1893, pp. 51, 371, 372.

Read in Council.

SEC. 275. The application shall be read in open Council at a stated meeting thereof, entered on the record, and the accompanying fees placed in the hands of the Secretary.

1. Propositions for membership cannot be received or acted upon, or persons elected at special meetings, or at what are called adjourned meetings. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1894, p. 292.

Investigating Committee.

SEC. 276. A committee of three members of the Council shall then be appointed to investigate the character, habits, and other qualifications of the applicant (provided that no more than two applications shall be referred to one committee at the same meeting), and their report shall be filed

with the Secretary as soon as possible. They shall also report to the Medical Examiner any facts coming to their knowledge regarding the physical disqualifications of an applicant.

1. The members of the Investigating Committee may, when it is impossible for them to sign the form of report on the application blank, sign a report in the same form as that on the application and add thereto authority to the Secretary to sign their names for them on the application; and the Secretary should append thereto a certificate to that effect. — [Cir., Pro. 1884, pp. 15, 200.

2. The Chairman of the Investigating Committee is obliged to use the form of report to Secretary, as designed by Supreme Secretary, to determine whether applicant should be notified to present himself to Medical Examiner. — [Res., Pro. 1890, p. 348, 349. See Note 4, Sec. 58.

3. The favorable report of the Chairman or other member of the Investigating Committee, who visits an applicant, should be filed with the application and forwarded to the Medical Examiner. Secretaries are to see that this rule is observed. — [Cir., Pro. 1891, p. 25; Res. ap., 324.

4. A member of an Investigating Committee who knows of the impaired mental and diseased physical condition of the applicant, who does not believe him a fit subject for admission, who conceals this fact from the Council and its members, and joins in a favorable recommendation, commits an act not warranted either by the cloak of professional relationship (family physician) between himself and the applicant, or by the fact that the applicant would have been recommended anyhow. If any facts are within the knowledge of a member of such committee, which would be a bar to the applicant's admission, it is his bounden duty to make them known. — [Adopted report, Jones Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 390-1.

5. It is a gross irregularity, if not an illegality, for the Regent to appoint on the Investigating Committee one who recommended the applicant. — [Adopted report, Jones Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 387-9.

6. Regents are specially charged not to appoint upon Investigating Committees members who propose an applicant. — [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 27; Res. ap., 370.

7. Grand and Subordinate Council officers are urged to see that Investigating Committees exercise the utmost care in performing their duties, to the end that fraud shall not be perpetrated by the admission of applicants engaged in proscribed or extra-hazardous occupations. — [Res., Pro. 1893, pp. 373-4.

Medical Examination.

SEC. 277. If the report of the committee is favorable, the Secretary shall send the application and notify the applicant to present himself, to the Medical Examiner, who, after making an examination on the form prescribed by the Supreme Council, shall refer the same to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner, who shall report his decision to the Secretary.

1. A member who has inadvertently omitted to mention a fact in his family history which would have caused his rejection, must surrender his Benefit Certificate and retire from the Order. — [Richards Case in Talbot, No. 727, Pro. 1885, pp. 71, 211.

2. A medical examination made before the application is presented to and read at a regular meeting of the Council is illegal. — [Cir., Pro. 1884, pp. 14, 200.

3. Applicants may be sent to the Medical Examiner most convenient to their residence or place of business. — [Cir., Pro. 1891, p. 33; Res. ap., 324.

Reports Read in Council and Ballot.

SEC. 278. The reports of the investigating committee and the Supervising Medical Examiner shall be presented together at the next stated meeting of the Council, if possible, by the Secretary, and if all are favorable, a ballot may then be had. When two or more candidates are to be balloted for at one meeting, a ballot may be had on all of them collectively; and if the ballot be clear, all of them shall be declared elected; if one black ball appear, a ballot shall then be had on each name separately, as provided in this section.

1. Receiving reports of Investigating Committees and balloting for applicants at special meetings are illegal. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1880, pp. 19, 146.

2. No candidate can be legally balloted for till his medical examination has been returned from the proper Supervising Medical Examiner, bearing his official approval. — [Cir., Pro. 1880, p. 28.

3. Legal action cannot be taken upon an application for membership or reinstatement unless the paper is actually before the Council. A telegram from the Supervising Medical Examiner, stating that an examination has been approved, is not sufficient. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 30, 221, 222.

4. It is sufficient if the Secretary reports to the Council that the application has been approved by the Supervising Medical Examiner, unless the reading of the entire medical report, or any part thereof, is called for by a member. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

5. It is illegal to take a ballot before both the reports of Investigating Committee and Supervising Examiner have been received. — [Cir., Pro. 1884, pp. 14, 200.

6. No application can be received or candidate balloted for at a special meeting. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 252, 257.

7. But a small percentage of applicants are rejected by ballot after they have passed a medical examination. The safe policy to pursue is to always require all conditions of membership to be complied with by the applicant before his election by ballot. A serious danger of allowing a ballot before medical examination would be the possible legal obligation incurred by the Order, in case of death of an applicant before he had been passed by the Medical Examiner. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1889, p. 294.

8. An applicant was admitted without the approval of the Supervising Medical Examiner being indorsed on the paper. Held, that he never became a member, and the refusal of the executive officers to issue Benefit Certificate was approved. — [Report and Res., Curtin Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 320, 392.

9. Presenting and balloting upon applications at stated meetings are among our important safeguards and do not constitute a barrier to applicants. It is illegal to present or ballot upon applications at special meetings. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1891, p. 371.

10. After the medical examination is approved, if the Regent hears a rumor of the mental unsoundness of the applicant, the proper course is to postpone the balloting and admission until further investigation. — [Adopted report, Jones Case, Pro. 1891, p. 390.

11. Negligence or carelessness of officers, in using a ballot-box in a dilapidated condition, is not sufficient ground for condoning or healing the rejection of an applicant, by mistake, under such circumstances. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, p. 419.

Election.

SEC. 279. If six members vote and the ballot is clear, or not more than one black ball appears, the applicant shall be declared elected.

1. After an applicant is elected, if it is discovered that he does not possess the qualifications for membership, he must not be initiated. Such an initiation is void. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257.

CHAPTER II.

Rejected and Ineligible Applicants.

Rejected by Ballot.

SEC. 280. If two or more black balls are cast, the applicant shall be declared rejected, and shall not again be proposed or balloted for within six months thereafter.

1. A ballot taken with less than two black balls in the box is illegal. The box should be supplied with black balls sufficient to give the members an opportunity to express an opinion adverse to the candidate, if they so desire. — [Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 24, 193.

2. After the declaration of rejection, a second ballot cannot, even by dispensation of the Supreme Regent, be taken within the six months upon an applicant rejected by mistake. — [Disapproved dispensation, Pro. 1883, pp. 41, 42, 43, 159, 169, 171.

3. A ballot whereby a candidate was rejected cannot be reopened at the next meeting. Members who cast black balls cannot afterwards withdraw their act. — [Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 25, 193. Reaffirmed in Appeal in Colberg Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 36 and 384.

Rejected on Report of Investigating Committee.

SEC. 281. If the report of the Investigating Committee is unfavorable, the Secretary shall read the report at the next stated meeting, and the Regent shall declare the applicant rejected; and an applicant so rejected cannot be proposed or admitted to any Council within six months thereafter.

Declared Ineligible.

SEC. 282. If the applicant is rejected by the Supervising Medical Examiner, the Regent shall declare him ineligible; and an applicant so declared ineligible shall not be proposed or admitted to any Council within six months thereafter; but he may be admitted to the same Council on a new application within six months, if the Supervising Medical Examiner shall reverse his decision.

Applicant may Cause Rejection.

SEC. 283. If an applicant refuses or neglects to undergo an examination within six weeks from the date of the Secretary's notice to him to present himself to the Medical Examiner, he shall be declared rejected, and the Medical Examiners' fees returned. The Degree fee shall be forfeited, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the Council; but the applicant may make a new application at once, and the Council may credit him with amounts paid upon his previous application, provided the said amounts have not been returned to him.

1. Applicant rejected for above cause, not eligible for charter member of new Council within six months.—[Decis., Pro. 1895, pp. 36, 257.

Cannot withdraw Application.

SEC. 284. After an application is received and read in a Council, it cannot be withdrawn under any circumstances.

Record of Rejection and Ineligibility.

SEC. 285. Whenever an applicant is rejected or declared ineligible, the Secretary shall make a record of his name, residence, occupation, and cause of rejection or ineligibility, and immediately communicate the same to the Supreme Secretary, who shall keep a record thereof.

CHAPTER III.

Procedure upon Application after Election.

Notice of Election.

SEC. 286. The Secretary shall notify each applicant of his election within five days thereafter, and of the place where, and the period in which, he must present himself to receive the Degree. The applicant may waive such notice, and receive the Degree at the meeting at which he was elected.

Medical Examination Void after Sixty Days.

SEC. 287. If sixty days elapse from the date of the approval of the applicant's medical examination, before the Degree is conferred, such examination shall be void, and a new medical examination shall be had and approved by the Supervising Medical Examiner, before he can receive the Degree.

1. Initiation of an applicant after the lapse of sixty days from date of approval of his examination (without a new examination and supervision) is illegal, and absolutely void. Applicants so initiated must be declared not members of the Order.—[Res., Pro. 1887, p. 247.

2. The Supreme Regent refused, for want of power, to grant a Dispensation legalizing an initiation by a Council having full knowledge that more than sixty days had elapsed since date of approval of medical examination. A new medical examination was made and referred to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, who rejected the applicant. Held, that Sec. 365 provides the only lawful method for a reconsideration of the case.—[Adopted report in Burrows Case, Pro. 1892, pp. 317, 318.

3. Dispensation shall not be granted to legalize an initiation made after expiration of sixty days from date of approval of medical examination without a new and approved medical examination.—[Res., Pro. 1893, p. 388.

Applicant Fails to Present Himself.

SEC. 288. If the applicant fails to present himself to receive the Degree within the sixty days next succeeding the approval of his medical examination, his Degree fee shall be forfeited to the Council unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the Council.

1. No appeal to the Councils for voluntary contributions on behalf of the family of a qualified applicant, who had not received the Degree, should be authorized in any case where the failure of said candidate to receive his Degree was owing in whole or in part to his own negligence. — [Res., Pro. 1883, pp. 174, 181.

Council Order New Ballot and Medical Examination.

SEC. 289. The Council may, by a majority vote, at any stated meeting before initiating any elected applicant, order a new ballot on his election to membership, or require him to pass a new examination by the Medical Examiner, subject, in case of variance from his first examination, to supervision by the Supervising Medical Examiner; such examination and supervision to be at the expense of the Council.

CHAPTER IV.

Conferring the Degree, and Suspension thereof during Epidemic.

Fees to be Paid.

SEC. 290. Each applicant, on presenting himself to receive the Degree, shall sign the obligation of the Order, pay two dollars to the General Fund for his Benefit Certificate and keeping in the office of the Supreme Secretary his individual record of membership in the Order, one advance assessment to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, to be fixed by the age he has attained at said date, and dues for the current quarter or fraction of a quarter (not less than seventy-five cents).

1. An applicant who knows the year of his birth, but not the day and month, should be rated as born January 1. — [Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 25, 193.

2. An applicant who presents himself for the Degree as required, but does not receive it from the Council, and passes a birthday before receiving it, may, by Dispensation of the Supreme Regent, be assessed at his age when he first presented himself for the Degree. — [Disp., Pro. 1883, pp. 42, 159, 169, 170.

3. There is nothing secret about the obligation. — [Decision during session, Pro. 1878, p. 49.

4. The obligation includes compliance in the future with the laws, rules, and regulations in force at the time of admission, and that may thereafter be enacted by the Supreme Council to govern said Council and the W. and O. B. Fund. — [Benefit Certificate, Pro. 1879, p. 99.

5. A member born Nov. 9, 1844, and admitted Nov. 9, 1877, should be assessed as between 33 and 34. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 248, 257.

6. The Benefit Certificate fee is not only for the certificate, but for keeping the brother's record of membership during his connection with the Order. — [Res., Pro. 1890, pp. 308, 309. Re-affirmed, Pro. 1895, p. 292.

7. An applicant must receive the Degree in the Council to which he makes application. The Supreme Regent only has power to grant a Dispensation authorizing one Council to initiate an applicant for another Council. — [Cir., Pro. 1889, p. 26; Res. ap., p. 265; also Cir., Pro. 1892, pp. 32, 33; Res. ap., p. 294.

When Degree Conferred.

SEC. 291. The Degree may be conferred at a stated or special meeting upon any applicant who has been legally elected at a stated meeting.

1. A Council under suspension cannot initiate applicants. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

Only Degree Entitles to Benefits.

SEC. 292. No applicant shall be entitled to any of the benefits provided by the Laws of the Order, or to any privileges of membership, under any application or any election had thereon, until he has received the Degree prescribed or authorized by the Supreme Council.

Rights after Degree Conferred.

SEC. **293.** Every member who has been legally admitted to a Council shall be entitled, so long as he remains in good standing, to all the benefits and privileges of membership in the Order from the moment he receives the Degree, as prescribed or authorized by the Supreme Council, excepting as elsewhere in the Constitutions and Laws otherwise provided.

1. An applicant who has complied with all the prescribed conditions and has been duly initiated, becomes a member in good standing, and if he dies before a Benefit Certificate is issued to him, the benefit is payable to the beneficiary named in the application, if properly designated according to the laws of the Order. — [Giles Council Case, Pro. 1881, Report S. R., p. 6; Adopted Report of Approval, p. 137.

2. A member suspended for any cause is debarred from the enjoyment of all privileges of the Order until reinstated. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 252, 257.

3. There is no power vested in the Supreme Regent to expel a legally admitted member without due trial in accordance with the law. — [Giles Council Case, Pro. 1881, Report S. R., p. 8; Adopted Report of Approval, p. 137. Reaffirmed in 1887.

4. Irregularities in the admission of members may be legalized by vote of the Supreme Council, in consideration of the circumstances. — [Adopted report, French Creek Council Case, Pro. 1880, pp. 104, 124, 125.

5. A member without the password cannot be vouched for by the Regent or a member of another Council. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257. See next note.

6. A visiting brother who presents for inspection vouchers showing all dues and assessments paid in full, and who is positively identified by one or more members of the Council as the person named therein, and a brother in good standing, may after proper examination be admitted to a Council in session, though not at the time in possession of the semi-annual password. — [Res., Pro. 1890, p. 369.

Suspended during Epidemic.

SEC. **294.** Whenever any pestilence or epidemic disease shall prevail or shall be threatened in any district where a Council of the Order is established, the Supreme Regent shall, immediately upon being notified thereof, or in any manner acquiring knowledge of the same, suspend the initiation of new members into said Council during the continuance of said pestilence or epidemic; the territory to be proscribed, and the period of the suspension aforesaid, to be defined by the Supreme Regent, upon the advice of the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

CHAPTER V.

Disposition of Fees Accompanying Applications.

How Fees are Disposed of.

SEC. **295.** The fees accompanying each application shall be disposed of as follows: —

(1.) The fee for the Degree shall be paid to the Collector as soon as the applicant is elected.

(2.) If the applicant is declared ineligible or is rejected by ballot, the fee for the Degree shall be returned to the member who proposed him.

(3.) If the applicant is declared rejected upon the unfavorable report of the committee without a medical examination, all the fees accompanying the application shall be returned.

(4.) The fees for medical examination and supervision shall be paid to the Medical Examiner by the Secretary.

CHAPTER VI.

Jurisdiction of Councils in regard to Applicants.

Jurisdiction — Cities.

SEC. **296.** Every Council shall have jurisdiction, in initiating applicants for membership, over the place (city or district thereof, town, village, or other municipal division) in which it is instituted or legally located. In cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants, that are within the jurisdiction of a

Grand Council, the Grand Regent, Grand Vice-Regent, and Grand Secretary may sub-divide such city into districts, and assign a separate district to each Council. Two or more Councils may have concurrent jurisdiction over the same place. Unless a town or city is especially districted, as above provided, for initiating applicants for membership, all Councils there located shall have concurrent jurisdiction therein.

1. An applicant residing within the jurisdiction of a Grand Council cannot be admitted to a Council in another grand jurisdiction without permission from the Grand Regent of the jurisdiction in which he resides.—[Disapproved Dispensation, No. 64, Pro. 1883, pp. 47, 160, 169, 170.

2. While it is the policy of the Order that an applicant should join a Council located in the place where he resides, the Supreme Regent will not interpose this as an obstacle to prevent an applicant from becoming a member of the Council whose officers or members solicited him to join the Order.—[Cir., Pro. 1892, p. 29; Res. ap., p. 294.

Places where no Councils.

SEC. 297. Any Council in a State, Province, District, or Territory may initiate applicants from any place in the same State, Province, District, or Territory in which no Council is located.

1. An officer of the U. S. Navy, who had no official residence, was admitted to a Council under a Grand Council by Dispensation of the Supreme Regent, on the usual conditions.—[Dispensation, No. 3, Pro. 1882, pp. 15, 161.

2. If a resident of one State applies to a Council in another State, the consent of the Supreme or Grand Regent having jurisdiction over the State where he resides must be obtained before he can be initiated, in addition to the consent of the nearest Council. If his residence is distant from a Council, consent is required only from the Supreme or Grand Regent. Consent from the Supreme Regent is not required if both States are under Supreme Council jurisdiction.—[Cir., Pro. 1884, pp. 15, 200; Dispensations, Pro. 1884, pp. 30, 31, 33, 34, 169.

3. A resident of one State under Supreme Council jurisdiction cannot, while on a visit to a city under a Grand jurisdiction, be admitted to a Council in such city without consent of the Council having jurisdiction over the place of his permanent residence.—[Decision, Shaver Case, Pro. 1885, pp. 256, 257.

CHAPTER VII.

Applications from the Jurisdiction of other Councils.

Applicants from other Jurisdictions.

SEC. 298. No applicant shall be admitted to any Council but the one having jurisdiction over the place of his residence, without the consent of such Council, signed by the Regent and Secretary under seal, except where two or more Councils have concurrent jurisdiction.

When no Reply Received.

SEC. 299. When no reply is received from a Council within thirty days, in answer to a request to initiate an applicant, the Council making such request may proceed as if consent had been duly given.

Violation of Jurisdiction.

SEC. 300. Any Council initiating applicants residing in the jurisdiction of another Council, without giving the notice required by Law, shall be liable to the Council injured in double the amount of fees chargeable for the Degree, or to the forfeiture of its charter, at the discretion of the Supreme or Grand Regent during a recess of the Supreme or Grand Council.

Objections may be Overruled.

SEC. 301. Every Council making objection to the admission of an applicant, by a Council in another jurisdiction, shall state its objection in writing, under seal; and if it shall appear that the objection is for reasons other than physical disability or immoral character, the Supreme Regent or the Grand Regent may, after an examination of the case, authorize the initiation of the applicant in the Council of his choice.

1. A qualified applicant was initiated without the notice to sister Councils, as required by law, and the initiation was attempted to be legalized by Dispensation of the Grand Regent, under the belief that he had jurisdiction in the matter. An appeal was taken upon the ground that by such action the Grand Regent assumed to control the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund. Held, that such action of the Grand Regent did not affect said fund; that the only injury to the Order would be such confusion as might be created in the same place; that Dispensation in such a case could be granted only by the Supreme Regent, the act of the Council being a violation of a law of the Supreme Council. — [Appeal case, Langford *v.* Eureka Council; 308, Pro. 1883, pp. 48, 49, 183.

When Fees Returned.

SEC. **302.** In case the consent of the Supreme or Grand Regent is refused or not requested, the fees accompanying the application shall be returned.

TITLE II.

BENEFIT CERTIFICATES AND BENEFICIARIES.

Chapter I. Procuring and Acceptance of Benefit Certificates.
" II. Designation of Beneficiaries.
" III. Failure of Designation, and the Death of Beneficiaries.
" IV. Change of Beneficiary.

CHAPTER I.

Procuring and Acceptance of Benefit Certificates.

Applications Sent to Supreme Secretary.

SEC. **320.** Every Council, by its Secretary, shall forward to the Supreme Secretary the applications of all applicants, duly admitted to membership, immediately after initiation, and with each application two dollars to pay for a Benefit Certificate.

1. Sending applications through the mails in unsealed envelopes is forbidden. — [Cir., Pro. 1881, pp. 27, 117.

2. A Council failing to forward the applications and Benefit Certificate fees within the required time may, after notice of delinquency by order of the Supreme Regent, be declared suspended and all its members suspended from all benefits from this Order. — [Order of S. R., Pro. 1879, pp. 4, 381.

3. When original applications, or applications for reinstatement, are lost before issue of Benefit Certificates, or the reinstatement is recorded in his office, the Supreme Secretary is to require a replacement of the application with signature of applicant and indorsement of Secretary and Collector thereon, and of the medical examination, containing applicant's answers to all questions, and his signature thereto attached, as upon original, and the indorsement thereon by the Medical Examiner and Supervising Medical Examiner, that the application and examination had been duly recommended and approved, and the same duly certified upon said originals. — [Res., Pro. 1894, pp. 361-2.

Member to Sign and Accept Benefit Certificate.

SEC. **321.** When a Benefit Certificate is returned to the Council, the member must sign and accept the certificate in the presence of either the Regent or the Secretary of his Council.

1. The statements made in the application and certified to the Medical Examiner, by the applicant, are part of the contract between the Supreme Council and the member. — [Ben. Cer., Pro. 1879, p. 99.

2. Members are recommended to retain their Benefit Certificates in their own possession, inasmuch as the custody of the certificate by the beneficiary is not essential to his or her rights thereunder. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1884, p. 173.

If Member Absent.

SEC. **322.** If a member is absent from the jurisdiction of his Council, the Secretary shall forward his Benefit Certificate to him by mail, or otherwise, with instructions that the member acknowledge receiving and signing the same, and return such acknowledgment without delay to the Secretary of his Council. Such acknowledgment shall then be entered upon the records of the Council.

CHAPTER II.

Designation of Beneficiaries.

Applicant must Designate.

SEC. **323.** Each applicant shall enter upon his application the name or names, residence, and relationship or de-

pendence of the person or persons of the classes in the next section embraced, to whom he desires his benefit paid, and the same shall be entered in the Benefit Certificate according to said direction.

1. The power to designate his beneficiary cannot be delegated by a member to his wife. Until the designation is made in accordance with the laws and requirements of the Order, no person can be recognized as a beneficiary, and no certificate can issue. — [Adopted Report, Spooner Case, Pro. 1886, p. 249.

Who may be Designated.

SEC. **324.** A benefit may be made payable to any one or more persons of any of the following classes only: —

Class First.

Grade 1st. Member's wife.
" 2d. Member's children, and children of deceased children.
" 3d. Member's grandchildren.
" 4th. Member's parents.
" 5th. Member's brothers and sisters of the whole blood.
" 6th. Member's brothers and sisters of the half-blood.
" 7th. Member's grandparents.
" 8th. Member's nieces and nephews.
" 9th. Member's cousins in the first degree.
" 10th. Member's aunts.
" 11th. Member's uncles.
" 12th. Member's next of kin who would be distributees of the personal estate of such member upon his death intestate.

In either of which cases no proof of dependency of the beneficiary designated shall be required.

Class Second.

To an affianced wife, or to any person who is dependent upon the member for maintenance (food, clothing, lodging, or education); in either of which cases written evidence of the affianced relation or dependency, within the requirement of the Laws of the Order, must be furnished to the satisfaction of the Supreme Secretary before the Benefit Certificate can be issued.

1. The law governing the designation of beneficiaries was adapted to the Statute of Massachusetts under which the Supreme Council was incorporated. Strict compliance with it is enjoined upon every member, to prevent misunderstanding and litigation. — [Letter S. R. and Decision, Pro. 1879, p. 7.

2. A benefit may be made payable to a bank or other corporation, in trust for the beneficiaries. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

3. A benefit may be made payable to "A. B., wife, and in case of her death to my surviving children." — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

4. A Benefit Certificate must not be issued to one who certifies that he has neither family, heirs, nor dependents. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

5. A benefit may be made payable to a person, not a relative or dependent, who, as guardian, trustee, or in any other capacity, may receipt for the benefit to be paid to one or more beneficiaries, within the classes designated by the laws of the Order, specifying the names of the beneficiaries. For instance: "Charles Thompson, in trust, for the benefit of my surviving children." — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257; Pro. 1886, p. 248.

6. Proof of dependency need not be required if the designated beneficiary is a legally adopted child (if evidence of adoption is furnished) or the child of a legally adopted child. — [Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 29.

7. The laws of Massachusetts do not permit the payment of a benefit to a person upon whom the member is dependent, and such a provision would not be legal. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1895, p. 318.

Cannot Designate by Will.

SEC. **325.** No entry shall be made in any application or Benefit Certificate, or otherwise, permitting the designation by, or ascertainment by reference to, any will, of the person or persons, trustee or beneficiaries to whom any benefit shall be

payable or the amount or share of any beneficiary. No will shall be permitted to control the appointment or distribution of, or rights of any person to, any benefits payable by this Order.

1. Under the charter of the Royal Arcanum, a member cannot provide for his creditors by a Benefit Certificate in the Royal Arcanum, or dispose of the fund by testamentary bequest.—[Decision, Supreme Court of Mass., Robinson Case, Pro. 1887, p. 57.

Cannot Secure Creditors.

SEC. **326.** A Benefit Certificate cannot be made payable to a creditor, nor be held in whole or in part, nor assigned, to secure or pay any debt which may be owing by the member.

1. Part of a member's benefit was payable to his wife. After his death creditors of his wife served a trustee process upon the Supreme Council. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that the fund due on the certificate was not subject to attachment by the wife's creditors while it remains in the hands of the corporation.—[Robinson Case (Death 1288), Pro. 1887, pp. 55, 57, 58.

Assignment of Benefit Certificate Void.

SEC. **327.** Any assignment of a Benefit Certificate by a member or beneficiary shall be void.

1. In the settlement of a death claim the Supreme Council will not defray the expenses of litigation caused by the illegal acts of the beneficiary.—[Adopted report and Res. Newman Claim, Pro. 1889, pp. 331, 332.

Foreign Beneficiaries.

SEC. **328.** No benefit shall be made payable to any person or persons permanently residing outside the limits of the United States or Dominion of Canada.

CHAPTER III.

Failure of Designation, and the Death of Beneficiaries.

Dependency must Exist at Death.

SEC. **329.** No benefit shall be payable to a person or persons of Class Second, mentioned in Sec. No. 324, unless the dependency therein required to be shown exists at the time of the member's death; in which case proof of such dependency at the member's death shall be furnished in writing to the satisfaction of the Supreme Regent, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive upon all parties in interest, before payment of the benefit shall be made.

If Designation Fails.

SEC. **330.** If at the time of the death of a member, who has designated as beneficiary a person of Class Second, the dependency required by the Laws of the Order shall have ceased, or shall be found not to have existed, or if the designated beneficiary is his wife, and they shall be divorced upon the application of either party, or if any designation shall fail for illegality or otherwise, then the benefit shall be payable to the person or persons mentioned in Class First, Sec. No. 324, if living, in the shares and order of precedence by grades as therein enumerated, the persons living of each precedent grade taking, in equal shares per capita, to the exclusion of all persons living of subsequently enumerated grades; except that in the distribution among persons of grade 2d the children of deceased children shall take by representation the share the parent would have received if living. If no one of said Class First shall be living at the death of the member, the benefit shall revert to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

1. No settlement can be made in which the money shall go outside of the sphere of beneficiaries prescribed by the laws of the Order.—[McDonald Case (Death 694), Pro. 1885, pp. 73, 211.

☞ERRATUM.

SEC. **336** should read as follows, instead of as printed on page 57:

SEC. **336.** In case a Benefit Certificate is lost or beyond a member's control, the member may, in writing, surrender all claim thereto and direct that a new certificate be issued to him, payable to the same or a new beneficiary or beneficiaries, in accordance with the Laws of the Order, upon making affidavit of the facts in the case satisfactory to the Supreme Secretary, and paying a fee of fifty cents.

Death of One or More Beneficiaries.

SEC. 331. In the event of the death, before the decease of a member, of one or more of the beneficiaries, designated by him in accordance with the Laws of the Order, if he shall have made no other or further disposition thereof, as provided in the Laws of the Order, upon his death such benefit shall be paid in full to the surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries, each sharing *pro rata*, as provided in the Benefit Certificate.

Death of all Beneficiaries.

SEC. 332. In the event of the death of all the beneficiaries, designated by the member in accordance with the Laws of the Order, before the decease of such member, if he shall have made no other or further disposition thereof, as provided in the Laws of the Order, the benefit shall be disposed of as provided in Section No. 330.

CHAPTER IV.

Change of Beneficiary.

How Changed.

SEC. 333. A member may, at any time, when in good standing, pay a fee of fifty cents, make a written surrender of his Benefit Certificate, and direction that a new certificate be issued to him, payable to such beneficiary or beneficiaries as such member may designate, in accordance with the Laws of the Order.

1. The right of a member to change his beneficiary, in the manner limited and described in the laws, is fundamental, being reserved in the pplication signed by the member and plainly written in the certificate y the Supreme Council.—[Ben. Cer. and Application, Pro. 1879, pp 3, 100.

2. The provisions which permit a member to change his beneficiary, s and whenever he may so determine, are wise and fair. In very few ases would the Council be in position to know sufficiently of his home ffairs to understand his relation to those dependent, or their relative laims upon him, to act intelligently either in approving or disapproving ny change in beneficiary.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1894, pp. 381-2.

urrender Forwarded.

SEC. 334. The written surrender and direction for change of beneficiary must be forwarded, under seal of the Council, with the Benefit Certificate and fee of fifty cents, to the Supreme Secretary, who shall issue a new certificate in accordance with the direction of the member, if the direction is in accordance with the Laws of the Order.

1. A member made application for change of beneficiary from brother to wife, paid fee to Secretary, but did not surrender Benefit Certificate. The application for change was sent to Supreme Secretary; the fee remained in the Council treasury. An assignment of interest in the benefit to the wife was executed by the beneficiary and his wife. The member subsequently disappeared, and a claim was made for the benefit. Held, that pending decision of the question of death of member and liability of Supreme Council, it is not advisable to take any action in regard to change of beneficiary or issuing new certificate.—[Adopted report, Emmons Case, Pro. 1892, p. 351; reaffirmed, Pro. 1894.

2. Request for change of beneficiary may be refused by the Supreme Secretary if it does not come as provided by the law.—[Adopted report, Winscom Case, Pro. 1894, p. 356.

Parole Evidence Disregarded.

SEC. 335. Parole evidence of a member's intention or desire to change his beneficiary must be disregarded.

If Benefit Certificate Lost or Beyond Control.

SEC. 336. In case a Benefit Certificate is lost or beyond a member's control, the member may, in writing, surrender all claim thereto and direct that a new Certificate be issued to him, payable to the same or a new beneficiary or beneficiaries, in accordance with the Laws of the Order, upon making affidavit of the facts in the case satisfactory to the Supreme

When Change Takes Effect.

SEC. **337.** The change of beneficiary shall take effect upon the delivery of the Benefit Certificate, the written surrender and direction for change, as provided in the Laws of the Order, the proof of loss, if required, and the fee of fifty cents, to the Regent, Secretary, Collector, or Treasurer of the Council to which the member belongs.

Old Benefit Certificate Cancelled by New.

SEC. **338.** The issuing of a new Benefit Certificate, in accordance with the Laws of the Order, shall cancel and render null and void any and all previous Certificates issued to a member.

TITLE III.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND SUPERVISION.

Chapter I. Supervising Medical Examiners and their Duties.
" II. Medical Examiners and their Duties.
" III. Medical Examination of Applicants, Supervision, and Fees.

CHAPTER I.

Supervising Medical Examiners and their Duties.

Appointment of.

SEC. 350. As soon as practicable, after his installation, the Supreme Regent shall appoint a Medical Examiner-in-Chief, and a State Medical Examiner for each Grand Council jurisdiction. He may, also, from time to time, appoint a State Medical Examiner for any State or Province having no Grand Council, in which there are at least ten Councils.

1. A State Medical Examiner may be appointed after a Grand Council is organized. — [Cir., Pro. 1880, pp. 40, 41, 42.

2. More than one Supervising Examiner for a Grand jurisdiction cannot be appointed. — [Res., Pro. 1889, p. 287.

3. The appointment of Medical Examiner-in-Chief was provided for by law April 26, 1878. — [Pro. 1878, p. 63.] In June, 1892, the Medical Examiner-in-Chief was made an *ex-officio* member of Supreme Council, without vote. — [Pro. 1892, p. 287.

4. The Supreme Regent is authorized to issue, whenever in his opinion necessary, such instructions to the various Supervising Medical Examiners as may be needful to secure uniformity of action in the matter of approving or disapproving applications for membership. — [Res., Pro. 1892, p. 349.

Medical Examiner-in-Chief. — Duties.

SEC. 351. The Medical Examiner-in-Chief shall promptly supervise all medical examinations, and such accompanying statements or certificates as may be referred to him from any State Medical Examiner, or any Medical Examiner not under the jurisdiction of a State Medical Examiner. All examinations from Medical Examiners, approved by him, shall be returned without delay to the Secretary of the Council, with his approval endorsed thereon. All rejected examinations shall be filed in his office, and the Secretary of the Council promptly notified of the rejection. All examinations received from State Medical Examiners shall be returned to them with his decision endorsed thereon, to be by them forwarded to the Secretary of the Council.

1. During the sickness or temporary absence of a State Medical Examiner, his duties may be performed by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief. — [Cir., Pro. 1883, pp. 28, 29, 162; Dispensation, Pro. 1882, pp. 15, 161.

2. In the investigation of deaths the Medical Examiner-in-Chief assists the Supreme Regent. — [Report S. R., Pro. 1881, p. 36.

3. Supervising Examiners are not required to communicate to the Council the cause of rejection. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1882, p. 139.

4. The Medical Examiner-in-Chief is required to make thorough investigation in all cases of deaths occurring from diseases which would indicate probable carelessness or incompetency on the part of the Medical Examiners, and should it appear that such deaths were due to discoverable causes at the time of examination, it is the duty of the Supreme Regent to remove the Examiners making such examinations. — [Resolution, Pro. 1884, p. 182.

5. The decision of the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, in matters within his province, is final. — [Appeal, Carteret Council, No. 864, *v.* Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Pro. 1886, pp. 41, 196.

6. As to effect of approval of ineligible applicant by error of judgment of Supervising Medical Examiner, see Note I, Sec. 501.

7. The action of the Medical Examiner-in-Chief upon the rejection or an application cannot be reviewed, being final and conclusive on all concerned. — [Adopted report in Goodwin Case, Pro. 1892, pp. 377-8.

8. Supervising Examiners are directed not to approve the application of any one who has not been successfully vaccinated until two or more attempts may have been made to effect this result by or under the observation of one of our own Examiners. Those who have not been successfully vaccinated, and who decline to submit to the operation, must be rejected. Applicants who have had small pox or varioloid will be exempt from the above rule. — [Cir., Pro. 1892, p. 39; Res. approving, p. 294.

9. A small pox waiver, to be signed by applicants who refuse to be vaccinated, was provided for by Res., Pro. 1895, p. 363.

10. Attention is called to the following classes of risks as being of so *extra hazardous a character* that they should be referred, according to the "Instructions to Medical Examiners," to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, for his approval thereof, before the applicants can be admitted. Applicants employed: 1. In the manufacture or sale of gun-powder or other explosives. 2. In the sale of alcoholic liquors at retail (now proscribed altogether and should not be received by Council). 3. In putting up, repairing, or caring for telegraph or telephone wires or poles. 4. In grinding steel. 5. In railroading, if employed on freight trains, coal trains, and driller, shifting or yard engines. 6. As common miners. 7. As ordinary seamen. 8. In fishing on the banks. 9. As members of life-saving stations on the coasts. The above classes, and all others which seem to the Supervising Examiners to be extra hazardous, should be referred to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, not as applicants who are necessarily to be rejected, but because they must show to his satisfaction that their manner of life will not expose them to constant danger of fatal accidents or disease. — [Special Official Cir., No. 67, Pro. 1887, pp. 25, 26; Res. approving, p. 211.

To Make Annual Report.

SEC. **352.** The Medical Examiner-in-Chief shall make an annual report to the Supreme Council for the preceding fiscal year.

State Medical Examiners. — Duties.

SEC. **353.** Each State Medical Examiner shall promptly supervise all medical examinations, and such accompanying statements or certificates as may be referred to him from any Medical Examiner in his jurisdiction, and return, without delay, to the Secretary, the examinations of all whom he considers acceptable, with his approval indorsed thereon. All doubtful cases he shall refer to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief for decision. All rejected examinations shall be retained on file in his office, and the Secretary of the Council promptly notified of each rejection. The Secretary, on receiving notice of rejection, shall promptly notify the medical Examiner, who made the examination, of such rejection.

1. When the application shows that an applicant has been previously rejected by another Supervising Examiner or by any life insurance company, or fraternal beneficial society, the application should be referred to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief. — [Res., Pro. 1895, pp. 293-4.

Member of Grand Council.

SEC. **354.** The State Medical Examiner shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Grand Council of the jurisdiction for which he is appointed, but shall not be entitled to vote. He shall make annually a report in writing to his Grand Council.

To Advise and Report to Supreme Regent.

SEC. **355.** The Medical Examiner-in-Chief and State Medical Examiners shall keep themselves apprised of the professional standing and qualifications of all Medical Examiners in their respective jurisdictions, and advise the Supreme Regent in regard to removals of Medical Examiners, and such other matters as may be brought to their attention. They shall make monthly reports to the Supreme Regent.

Term of Office and Removal.

SEC. **356.** The Medical Examiner-in-Chief and all State Medical Examiners shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed; provided, that the Supreme Regent may at any time, for cause satisfactory to him, remove the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, or any State Medical Examiner, and appoint another in his stead.

1. When a Subordinate or Supervising Medical Examiner intends to be absent from his place of business for a period exceeding one week, he must notify the State Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner-in-Chief and the Councils in his district of such intention, giving the date

of his departure and the date of his intended return. The absence of an Examiner for a longer time than one week without leave will, at the discretion of the Supreme Regent, be considered a resignation of the office. — [Cir. No. 75, Pro. 1888, p. 31; Res. approving, p. 230.

Return of Medical Examinations for New Council.

SEC. 357. The Supervising Examiner shall return to the Medical Examiner the approved examinations of the petitioners for a charter.

CHAPTER II.

Medical Examiners and Their Duties.

Appointment of.

SEC. 358. The Supreme Regent shall, from time to time, commission suitable persons to be Medical Examiners.

1. Each Examiner in a place examines applicants for any Council therein. The commissions hold good until revoked by the Supreme Regent. — [Report S. R., Pro. 1885, pp. 78, 222.

2. Medical Examiners are commissioned for localities and not for Councils. — [Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 25, 193.

3. Medical Examiners, if so authorized by the Supreme Regent, may examine applicants irrespective of the location of the Council to which application is made. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1887, p. 216.

4. A Commissioned Medical Examiner, who becomes suspended, cannot make legal examinations while under suspension. — [Decision, Pro. 1886, pp. 24, 193.

5. All communications in relation to commissioning Medical Examiners to fill vacancies in places where there is only one Examiner, for new Councils, and making examinations for reinstatement, should be first sent to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner, who will act upon the same and forward to the Supreme Secretary. — [Cir., Pro. 1892, pp. 20, 21; Res. approving, p. 294.

6. The Supreme Council is opposed to unnecessarily multiplying Medical Examiners. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 335.

Qualifications of.

SEC. 359. Medical Examiners shall be members of the Order, graduates of respectable medical colleges, and practising physicians in good standing.

1. A physician may devote a portion of his time to dental surgery, and still be a qualified Examiner; yet, if his business is principally practice in dentistry, or dental surgery, and only occasionally or casually that of a physician, he is not a "practising physician" within the intent of our law. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 256, 257.

2. A physician who does not practise his profession for the purpose of making a livelihood, but who is in regular standing in the profession, and does practise it among a large circle of relatives and friends, is eligible to be an Examiner of the Order. — [Dispensation No. 60, Pro. 1883, pp. 46, 159, 160, 169, 170.

3. A physician physically disqualified for membership may be specially authorized to make examinations. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1883, pp. 37, 159, 169, 170.

4. Where there is no physician qualified by membership to be an Examiner, the employment of a physician, to make a limited number of examinations or for a limited time, may be authorized by the Supreme Regent. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1881, pp. 16, 17, 18, 132.

5. In selecting Examiners, men of experience in medical practise should be taken, rather than recent graduates from the schools. — [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 23; Res. ap., 370.

Removal of.

SEC. 360. Any Medical Examiner may be removed by the Supreme Regent for cause satisfactory to him.

1. The power of removal is one of exclusive discretion, not reviewable by the Supreme Council, and no reasons can be required to be furnished for such action by the Supreme Regent. — [Adopted report, Schweig Case, Pro. 1890, p. 319.

2. The commission of a Medical Examiner who becomes suspended for the non-payment of an assessment or dues is, *ipso facto*, revoked. — [Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 39; Res. ap., p. 294.

Duties of.

SEC. 361. The Medical Examiner shall carefully examine all applicants for membership, in accordance with the form

prescribed by the Supreme Council. He shall comply strictly with the instructions to Medical Examiners, answer fully each and every question on the prescribed form, and forward all examinations made by him, with his decision endorsed thereon, together with the required fees, to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner.

1. The intelligence and firmness of Medical Examiners are relied upon as a conservative element to ensure permanency. Their advice and opinions are desirable as a guide to action by the Supreme Council. — [Cir., Pro. 1880, p. 32.

2. The question, "What are the duties of your occupation?" should always be so answered as to inform the Supervising Examiner whether the occupation is one favorable to health and longevity. When applicants call themselves "merchants" or "clerks," the application should show what kind of goods they deal in, whether they work indoors or out, and if indoors, whether they are confined to their desks; together with all other facts that have a bearing on the favorable or unfavorable influences of their duties. If applicants are railroad employees, the application should show what kind of trains they run on, and their rank, such as brakemen, firemen, etc. If they are miners, whether they are actually employed in digging or not; if hotel keepers, whether they keep a bar; and, if so, whether they themselves sell liquors. And so of all occupations, the Medical Examiner should endeavor to show what, if any, are the dangers attending them. — [Special Off. Cir. 67, Pro. 1887, pp. 25, 26; Res. ap., p. 211.

3. Whether an applicant shall be approved or not often depends principally on his height and weight. Always inform the Supervising Examiner if the figures stated in the application, showing height and weight, were ascertained from actual observation or measurement, or were only estimated. If the applicant has not been measured or weighed, always have it done before forwarding the papers. The height should be measured in his stockings, the weight in ordinary clothes without overcoat. — [Special Off. Cir. 67, Pro. 1887, pp. 25, 26; Res. ap., p. 211.

4. An applicant who has applied for or receives a pension from the United State Government is to be rejected. See Note 4, Sec. 271.

5. An applicant whose leg has been amputated above the knee or the arm above the elbow should be considered ineligible. — [Cir., Pro. 1893 p. 24; Res. ap., 370.

6. Soldiers in the regular army are not eligible and should be disapproved. This does not include officers in the U. S. Army who are not proscribed. — [Adopted Reports, Pro. 1894, p. 368, Pro. 1895, p. 319.

7. The Committee on Laws are authorized to prepare a small pox waiver for the signature of applicants who refuse to be vaccinated. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 363.

Medical Examiner for New Council.

SEC. 362. In the institution of New Councils, in places where there is no Medical Examiner, the Instituting Officer may select a physician, cause him to be examined by a practising physician in good standing, and forward his examination and application for Commission to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner for approval. Upon being commissioned by the Supreme Regent, such physician may examine the petitioners for charter, and shall forward the examinations, with the required fees, to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner for approval before the Council is instituted.

CHAPTER III.

Medical Examinations of Applicants, Supervision, and Fees.

Legal Examination.

SEC. 363. No examination for admission to membership or reinstatement in the Order shall be legal unless made by a Medical Examiner commissioned by the Supreme Regent, except by the special permission of the Supreme Regent, for cause satisfactory to him, or as otherwise provided by Law.

1. The Medical Examiner-in-Chief should in no case examine an applicant. No examination should be made by a State Medical Examiner, except in an emergency, and any such examination should be supervised by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief. — [Decision in Session, Pro. 1880, p. 145.

2. An examination irregularly made by inadvertence may be legalized and confirmed by Dispensation. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1880, pp. 19, 20, 146.

3. A Medical Examiner who becomes suspended and desires reinstatement may, by Dispensation of Supreme Regent, be examined by a physician not a regular Examiner. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1879, p. 5.

Must be Approved.

SEC. 364. No person shall become a member of, be reinstated in, or be entitled to any rights or privileges in the Order until his medical examination shall have been submitted to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner, and his approval endorsed thereon.

1. An examination for reinstatement must be approved by the Supervising Examiner for the State in which the Council is located. — [Dispensation, Pro., 1881, pp. 15, 18, 19, 132.

2. The approval or disapproval of a Supervising Examiner must be made in the handwriting of the officer supervising the examination. The use of a stamp is not allowed. — [Cir., Pro. 1887, pp. 28, 211.

3. It is pre-eminently the duty of Medical Examiners to approve none for charter members except first-class risks. — [Res., Pro. 1882, p. 133.

4. As to refusal to issue Benefit Certificate to applicant admitted without approval, see Note 9, Sec. 278.

Supervising Medical Examiner may Reverse Decision.

SEC. 365. After the rejection of an examination, if such information shall be furnished to the Supervising Medical Examiner as shall cause him to reverse his decision, and approve the examination, the Council which received the application may admit the candidate to membership within six months from the declaration of the rejection.

1. In the event of the reversal of his decision by the Supervising Examiner, he shall endorse the same upon the original application, whereupon a new application shall be made out, presented to the Council, referred to the Investigating Committee, Medical Examiner, etc., the same as if the party had never made application for membership. The papers relating to both applications shall be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary, if the applicant be afterwards duly admitted to the Order. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

2. A rejection by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief cannot be reviewed, being final and conclusive on all parties concerned. — [Adopted report in Goodwin Case, Pro. 1892, pp. 377, 378.

Fees for.

SEC. 366. The fee of the Medical Examiner shall be at least two dollars, and for the Supervising Medical Examiner fifty cents, for each examination, which fees must accompany the application, and be paid to the Medical Examiner by the Secretary, or paid to the Medical Examiner by the applicant, at the time of the examination, if the Council to which the applicant applies shall so provide in its By-Laws.

1. The fee of the Medical Examiner can be increased at the option of the Council for which he makes examinations. — [Cir., Pro. 1881, pp. 25, 117.

TITLE IV.

MEMBERS — THEIR DUTIES, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES — QUARTERLY DUES, FINES, SICK BENEFITS, REINSTATEMENT — MEMBERS OF DISSOLVED COUNCILS.

Chapter I. Quarterly Dues.
" II. Fines.
" III. Sundry Rights of Members.
" IV. Relief of Sick and Disabled Members.
" V. Reinstatement of Suspended Members.
" VI. Members of Dissolved Councils.

CHAPTER I.

Quarterly Dues.

When Dues Paid.

SECTION **370.** Each member of the Order shall pay to his Council, as dues, at least seventy-five cents per quarter, and such additional sums as shall be prescribed in the By-Laws, which shall be due and payable quarterly, in advance, on the last days of March, June, September, and December, respectively.

1. If dues are fixed by By-Law, they must be changed by amending the By-Laws. If no By-Laws have been adopted, the dues can be changed at the option of the Council. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257. See also report Committee on Laws, on Standing Resolutions and Code of By-Laws, Pro. 1895, p. 314.

2. A member taking a card at the last regular meeting in one quarter and paying dues in advance for the ensuing quarter, and joining another Council in the next quarter, cannot be required to pay dues to his new Council for the same quarter; nor can his old Council be required to pay his new Council a proportionate part of the dues for that quarter. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

3. If a Council grants a card on the last meeting in a quarter receiving dues for that quarter, and the card saying nothing in regard to dues for the next quarter, it is a waiver on the part of the Council of the right to receive the dues for the next quarter. If the card is deposited in and the dues are paid to another Council in the next quarter, the member is relieved from liability for dues for the next quarter to the Council which granted the card. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 256, 257. (This note was disapproved as a basis for future decisions and ordered stricken from the Code. Res., Pro. 1891, pp. 365, 366.)

4. Dues in advance can only be paid, so as to bind the Council for six months, by taking a travelling card. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

5. Councils may adopt a graduated rate for dues, according to age or duration of membership, provided no member is charged less than the minimum of seventy-five cents per quarter. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1891, pp. 333, 334.

6. If a Council desires to fix the quarterly dues at a larger sum than seventy-five cents, it must do so by Resolution or By-Law. No part of a member's dues can be refunded or remitted to him directly or indirectly. — [Decision, Pro. 1893, p. 23, Res. ap., 370.

Rebate of Dues.

SEC. **370a.** A Council may provide in its By-Laws for a rebate of a portion, to be therein specified, of a member's dues, for attendance at its stated meetings, provided that the reduction thereby made shall not reduce the amount of his dues below seventy-five cents per quarter.

When in Arrears for Dues.

SEC. **371.** Any member who shall not have paid his dues to his Council on or before the first regular meeting of the quarter, shall be deemed in arrears, and shall not be entitled to vote, hold office, or receive sick benefits.

How Suspended.

SEC. **372.** If a member's dues for a quarter are not paid on or before the last stated meeting of a quarter, the fact that such member is in arrears shall be announced by the Collector in open Council, and if his dues are not paid on or before the next stated meeting, such member shall be declared suspended from all benefits and privileges of the Order.

1. If a member dies before being declared suspended for non-payment of dues his death benefit would be paid. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

2. A member in arrears for dues is not suspended without action by his Council. If the Collector neglects to announce on the last meeting night of the quarter that a member is in arrears for dues, it may be announced at any stated meeting thereafter, but no action to suspend can be taken until the regular meeting following the announcement. The order of suspension for dues takes effect at its date. No retroactive order of suspension can be made. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

CHAPTER II.

Fines.

Arrears for.

SEC. **373.** Any member who shall not have paid, at or before the next stated meeting of his Council, any fine legally charged against him by his Council or by authority thereof, shall be deemed in arrears for fines, and shall not be entitled to vote, hold office, or receive sick benefits.

1. For neglect of a duty imposed by a By-Law of a Council, a fine prescribed in such By-Law may be enforced by the Council without formal charges and trial. — [Decision, Pro. 1888, pp. 33, 240, 241.

2. Fines not approved except for wilful non-attendance of officers at stated meetings, and as a penalty imposed after trial. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, pp. 302, 386.

How Fine Imposed.

SEC. **374.** No fine shall be imposed by a Subordinate Council excepting under and by virtue of a By-Law which has been submitted to and approved by the Committee on Laws of the Supreme Council, excepting in case of a fine fixed as a penalty after trial.

CHAPTER III.

Of Sundry Rights of Members.

May Correct Mistake in Age.

SEC. **375.** If it shall appear that a member has made a mistake in giving his age at the time of admission, he shall make a written statement of the facts in his case to his Council. The Council shall make proper inquiries, and if satisfied that no fraud was intended, it may recommend that the age and assessment of the member be corrected. The written statement of the member, and copy of the records of the Council relating to the case, shall be transmitted, under seal, to the Supreme Secretary, who shall make the correction in accordance with the facts. If the member reported his age at admission younger than he was, he shall pay to the Collector the difference between what he has paid and the amount due for his correct age on all assessments called subsequent to his admission. Said sums must be immediately forwarded to the Supreme Treasurer as additional on said assessments, and notice thereof sent to the Supreme Secretary. If he reported his age older than he was at the time of admission, he shall not be entitled to have anything refunded from

the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund for the over-payment, but shall be assessed at his correct age from and after the date of the receipt by the Council of his notice of error, provided that the member shall not have been ineligible on account of age at the time of admission.

In Proscribed Territory and Foreign Countries.

1. For effect of mistake in age, in settlement of death claim, see Sec. 434, Note 5.

SEC. 376. A member in good standing may move to and become a permanent resident in the proscribed territory or a foreign country without forfeiture of his rights; and if he becomes suspended while in the proscribed territory, he is eligible for reinstatement, as provided by the Laws of the Order, if otherwise qualified.

CHAPTER IV.

Relief of Sick and Disabled Members.

Compulsory Sick Benefit.

SEC. 377. A member in good standing, who is not in arrears for dues or fines, and has received the Degree six months previously, who may become totally disabled, by sickness or other disability, from following his usual business or some other occupation, if such sickness or disability continues for more than one week, shall have his dues and assessments paid by his Subordinate Council, from and after the receipt by the Council, its Secretary, Collector, or Regent, of written notice from the member, or some one in his behalf, of his sickness or disability; the payment of his dues and assessments to begin with the dues and assessments maturing and becoming due on and after the date of the receipt of such written notice, and continue so long as such total disability continues; provided, that such sickness or disability has not originated from intemperance, vicious or immoral conduct.

1. The compulsory feature applies only to cases where written notice of the sickness or disability is received, and there is no obligation to pay either dues or assessments, or other sick benefits for a period thereof prior to the receipt of such notice. No Council should ever deviate from literal compliance with the requirements. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1889, p. 314.

2. A member was sick, gave notice to his Council, which paid two assessments and one quarter's dues for him, refused to pay them further, and suspended him for non-payment thereof, although he had not recovered his health. Held, that the suspension was illegal, and it was ordered that the member be reinstated upon payment of his dues and assessments, during his sickness, by his Council, which it was directed to pay; and, if he had recovered, by or for him since his recovery. — [Rept. and Res., Goding Case, Pro. 1889, p. 277.

3. (1) A failure to give written notice of sickness or disability may be regarded as a waiver of all claims against the Council. (2) A member able to oversee his business is not entitled to sick benefits. (3) Whether a member is totally disabled must be determined by the Council after a fair investigation, and an appeal can be taken from the decision, otherwise it is final. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

4. A Council having received notice of a brother's sickness cannot be required to pay him sick benefits during the time he was able to attend to his usual business. — [Res., McGeary Case, Pro. 1887, p. 268.

5. The written notice of sickness need not contain a request to pay sick benefits. — [Decision, Pro. 1888, pp. 33, 240, 241.

6. A Council can properly consider the continuance of a member's salary as evidence, not proof, that he is still rendering services for his employer. If the disability is total, the fact that he receives his salary cannot deprive him of his sick benefits; if the disability is partial, his loss of salary thereby would not entitle him to such benefits. — [Appeal in Weddel Case, in Union, No. 51, Pro. 1884, pp. 44, 45.

7. The fact that an agent carries on the business of a brother who is totally disabled does not relieve the Council of the liability to the brother for sick benefits. — [Decision, Pro. 1888, pp. 33, 240, 241.

8. A member could not follow his usual occupation by reason of an injury to his arm, but superintended the building of his new house. If such superintendence was so extensive that it amounted to "some other occupation," the Council was not bound to pay his sick benefits. If the superintendence did not amount to "some other occupation," the Council was bound to pay. — [Decision, Pro. 1888, pp. 33, 240, 241.

9. The fact that a member, while totally disabled, continues to draw his salary from his employer, does not relieve the Council of the obligation to pay him sick benefits. — [Decision, Pro. 1888, pp. 33, 240, 241.

10. Any plan for the accumulation of a sick benefit fund and paying sick benefits, which does not conform to the requirements of our laws, must be an individual enterprise, and must stand upon the obligations of those who voluntarily associate under such plan, distinct from their obligation as members of the Royal Arcanum. — [Decision, Pro. 1889, pp. 28, 260.

11. A member in good standing at the commencement of more than one week's sickness or disability, and within six months from the date he received the Degree, who remains in good standing, becomes beneficial at the expiration of the six months, and from that date is entitled to sick benefits. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

12. A By Law providing that no brother shall receive sick benefits unless he is reported to the Relief Committee at the time of his sickness is not illegal. — [Appeal case, Bloomberg *v.* Shockoe Council, No. 895, Pro. 1885, pp. 218, 219.

13. Ignorance of law, entitling a member to sick benefits, does not protect him from suspension. — [Weller case, Pro. 1891, pp. 381, 382.

14. A member totally disabled by old age from following his usual business, or some other occupation, is entitled to have his dues and assessments paid by his Council during such total disability, as provided in Sec. 377. — [Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 311; Res. ap., p. 373.

15. Under the law, by virtue of which the Supreme Council is incorporated, no part of the W. and O. B. Fund can be used to pay sick benefits. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1894, p. 388.

16. By-Laws under Sec. 377 relate to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 265.

17. All questions and appeals under Sec. 377 go directly to Supreme Regent. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 265.

18. Whenever any Council, the annual dues of the members of which are not less than $5 per annum, shall have continuously paid the assessments of any member or members for one year or upwards, by virtue of the provisions of Section 377, and such Council is unable to continue such payments without danger to its existence, it may apply to the Supreme Regent for aid. The Supreme Regent shall examine into the merits of such application as speedily as possible, and if he shall become satisfied that the burden of such payments is greater than such Council can bear, and that its existence is endangered thereby, he shall certify such facts to the Supreme Secretary, and thereafter, during the subsequent disability of such member, or members, such Council shall be reimbursed, the amounts paid by it on account thereof out of the General Fund, but if at any time thereafter it shall appear to the Supreme Regent that such Council has become able to make such payments, he shall certify such fact to the Supreme Secretary, and thereupon such Council shall no longer be reimbursed on account of such payments. The sum of $1500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid during the ensuing year, and should said appropriation be exhausted, no further relief thereafter shall be granted. Provided, That no rights shall be vested by operation of this resolution, and that the same is subject to repeal at any time. — [Res., May 22, 1895, Pro., p. 349.

Additional Sick Benefit.

SEC. 378. A Council may pay such sick benefits, in addition to the dues and assessments, as it may prescribe, and under such restrictions as it may impose, in its By-Laws.

1. A Council by By-Law provided for the payment, to a member in good standing, disabled by sickness or other disability, five dollars per week. W. was sick, and upon favorable reports of the Relief Committee was paid seven weeks' benefit. An investigation was made by a Special Committee, who were unable to secure from W.'s physician an affidavit, and the Council refused to pay the benefit for the remaining eight weeks. W. appealed to the G. R., who dismissed the appeal on the ground that appellant had omitted to annex to the appeal papers a copy of the Council By-Laws. Upon appeal to Supreme Council, held, that the physician should not have been requested to make the affidavit; that it is not policy of R. A. to refuse payment of meritorious claims for purely technical reasons. The decision of G. R. was reversed, and action of Council in refusing to pay the eight weeks' benefit was disapproved. — [Report and Res., Pro. 1892, pp. 316, 317.

2. A By-Law provided that "in no case shall (sick) benefits be paid for more than two weeks unless written notice shall have been filed with Regent, Secretary, or Collector." A member was ill from April 15 to June 15, and gave notice to the Council on Aug. 10. The Council decided that he was entitled to only two weeks' benefit. Upon appeal, the decision of the Council was sustained. — [Appeal, Whitehurst *v.* G. R. of Va., Pro. 1894, pp. 320-1.

No Death or Funeral Benefit.

SEC. 378a. A Council shall not pay from its funds, under a standing rule or By-Law, upon the death of a member, to his beneficiary or other person, a benefit in the nature of a death or funeral benefit.

How Paid.

SEC. **379.** The Regent is authorized to draw, from the General Fund of his Council, the amounts due a member for dues, assessments, or other sick benefits, in order to prevent his suspension.

If Member in Arrears.

SEC. **380.** Any member who may be taken sick or become totally disabled while in arrears to his Council for dues or fines, cannot, by paying the same, become beneficial, nor receive benefits during such sickness or disability.

If under Charges.

SEC. **381.** A member shall not be entitled to sick benefits if he become sick or disabled while under charges, under the penal provisions of the Laws.

If Member Absent, Furnish Proof.

SEC. **382.** A member may be required by By-Law to furnish proof of sickness or disability in case of absence from the immediate jurisdiction of his Council, and in default of such proof may be deprived of the right to all sick benefits during such sickness or disability.

1. By-Laws under Sec. 382 relate to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 265.

2. All questions and appeals under Sec. 382 go directly to Supreme Regent. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 265.

Must Attend Sick Members.

SEC. **383.** Each member shall be subject to the orders of the Regent of his Council, in attending to its sick or disabled members.

1. Councils have the right to establish a nurse fund. — [Adopted Report, Pro. 1891, p. 397.

CHAPTER V.

Reinstatement of Suspended Members.

Application for.

SEC. **384.** A member of the Order who has been suspended for non-payment of an assessment, dues, or fine, wishing to be reinstated, must make written application to the Council from which he was suspended, in the following form, and upon a blank issued by the Supreme Council: —

ROYAL ARCANUM, ———, 18—.

To the Officers and Members of ———— Council, No.—, R. A.:

The undersigned, formerly a member of this Council, now under suspension for non-payment of ——, hereby makes application for reinstatement in accordance with the Laws of the Order. I hereby bind myself, my family, my relatives, and those dependent upon me, to the terms of the agreement made in my original application and obligation.

Recommended by

Applicant's Signature in full.

1. There is no authority for a Council to admit (except by Dispensation of the Supreme Regent under Sec. 395a) as a new member one who has been suspended from such Council. — [James Case, Pro. 1881, Report S. R., p. 38; Adopted report, pp. 135, 136.

2. A member suspended without any fault on his part may, by vote of the Supreme Council, under special circumstances justifying it, be reinstated without going through the prescribed forms. — [Amelung Case, Pro. 1888, p. 259.

3. A Council cannot restore a suspended member to membership without his complying with the law governing reinstatement. — [Decision in Eliott Case, Court of Common Pleas of N. Y., Pro. 1882, p. 86.

4. When an applicant for reinstatement states that he has previously made application to the Royal Arcanum and has never been rejected, a request should be made to the Supreme Secretary to investigate the status of the applicant, and if he proves to be under suspension he must be required to make application for reinstatement to the Council of which he was a member when suspended. [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 22, Res. ap. 370.] Or else for admission as a new member by Dispensation of the Supreme Regent. — [See 395a.

Conditions Required.

SEC. 385. An applicant for reinstatement must be recommended by two members in good standing. He must pay the full amount he was in arrears for dues, fines, all assessments advanced for him by his Council, and all assessments called before date of suspension, all dues which would have been charged against him during the period of his suspension, and one advance assessment as upon original application for membership, which amounts shall accompany his application for reinstatement.

New Medical Examination.

SEC. 386. An applicant for reinstatement shall, at his own expense, furnish his Council with a certificate, of the form prescribed for persons on original application for membership, from a Medical Examiner of the Order, or a qualified physician authorized by the Supreme Regent, as to his health and fitness, and that he is a proper person for membership, which certificate must be approved by the Supervising Medical Examiner, the same as upon original application.

Rate of Assessment after Reinstatement.

SEC. 387. If a member has been suspended for more than three consecutive months, he shall pay assessments after his reinstatement at the rate fixed for the age he has attained at the date of his reinstatement. If he is reinstated within three months from the date of his suspension, he shall pay assessments at the rate he was paying at the time of his suspension.

1. An application for a departure from the rules laid down in the law, requiring the rate of assessment at reinstatement (more than three months from date of suspension) to be for the age attained, should not rest upon a bare allegation of fact; but should be accompanied by accurate details supported by reliable evidence. — [Adopted report in Shea Case, Pro. 1892, p. 317.

When cannot Reinstate.

SEC. 388. If an applicant for reinstatement has passed the age of fifty-five years, and has been suspended for more than three consecutive months for non-payment of fine, dues, or assessment, he cannot be reinstated.

1. A suspended member making informal application for reinstatement, and the delay thereby causing the three months from date of his suspension to elapse without his reinstatement, cannot thereafter, if ineligible, be reinstated. A reinstatement under such circumstance is void. — [Decision, Orr Case, Pro. 1885, pp. 256, 257.

Ballot on Reinstatement.

SEC. 389. The foregoing conditions for reinstatement being complied with, a ballot shall be ordered by the Regent, the same as upon original application. If a majority of the ballots cast are favorable, the applicant shall be declared reinstated, and the money accompanying his application shall be paid to the Collector.

If Rejected.

SEC. 390. If less than the majority of the ballots cast upon an application for reinstatement are favorable, the applicant shall be declared rejected, and the money accompanying his application shall be returned to him by the Secretary.

1. The refusal of a Council to reinstate a member, even if for reason which was mistaken, is final unless appealed from, and cannot be reviewed on the petition of the applicant for reinstatement if, at the time of his petition for review, he has become ineligible for reinstatement. — [Report and Res., McIndoe Case, Pro. 1889, p. 277.

After Punishment by Suspension.

SEC. 391. A member punished by suspension for a definite period becomes in good standing when the period of suspension ceases, upon payment by him of the full amount he was in arrears for dues or fine at, all assessments called before the date of, and all dues which have accrued during the period of, his suspension. No application, medical examination, or ballot is required.

1. A suspended member, on being restored to good standing under this section, is not required to pay, nor should there be received from him, assessments accruing during his suspension.—[Res., Aiken Case, Pro. 1890, p. 308.

Suspension by Mistake or Neglect.

SEC. 392. A member suspended by reason of the neglect or mistake of the Collector may be ordered reinstated by the Supreme Regent, after proof, satisfactory to him, of such neglect or mistake.

Notices to Supreme Secretary.

SEC. 393. The Secretary shall forward the application and medical examination of each reinstated member to the Supreme Secretary, certifying under seal the date of reinstatement, age, and amount of one new assessment.

SEC. 394. The Secretary shall notify the Supreme Secretary of all rejected applications for reinstatement, giving the date and the manner of such rejection.

Old Benefit Certificate in Force.

SEC. 395. The Benefit Certificate of a member in force at the date of suspension shall again become valid at the time of his reinstatement.

How Admitted as New Member.

SEC. 395a. The Supreme Regent may, by dispensation, authorize the admission of a suspended member as a new member, if he shall deem it for the best interests of the Order. In such case all the requirements of the laws in relation to the admission of new members shall be observed and complied with, excepting that the ceremony of initiation may be omitted, and with the further requirement that he shall pay all dues, assessments, and fines due from him at the time of his suspension and advanced for him prior to his suspension by the Council wherein he was suspended. The Benefit Certificate of such member in force at the date of suspension shall again become valid at the time of his admission as above provided.

CHAPTER VI.

Members of Dissolved Councils.

May Protect Themselves.

SEC. 396. Members of any dissolved Council, who were in good standing at the time of dissolution, may be admitted into any other Council, after having applied to and received from the Supreme Secretary a card signed by him, under the seal of the Supreme Council. But such member shall not be considered in good standing unless all his assessments are paid within the required time to the Supreme Secretary, including any deficiency arising from neglect or failure of the officers of such dissolved Council to forward the assessments paid by such member, and unless he shall continue to pay his assessments, as if connected with a Council, to the Supreme Secretary, upon proper notice from said officer; and such member shall apply for such card within forty days from the date of the dissolution of the Council. The application for such card must be accompanied by the fee of one dollar. The card shall hold good for four months; at the expiration of which time, if the holder thereof has not made application for admission to some Council, his membership in the Order shall cease, and proper entry thereof shall be made upon the records of the Supreme Council by the Supreme Secretary.

How Admitted as New Members.

SEC. 397. Any member of a dissolved Council, who shall neglect or fail to make application for a card within forty days from the date of dissolution, may be admitted to another Council as a new member, in accordance with the laws governing application for membership, without the ceremony of initiation; and a statement of the facts relating to his former membership in the dissolved Council, shall be submitted with and made a part of his application for such new membership.

May Become Member at Large.

SEC. 398. In the case of any Council becoming dissolved, any member of such Council who may be refused or rejected as a member from depositing his card in other Councils shall be preserved as a member at large, receiving no sick benefits, but continuing to pay his assessments, as if regularly connected with a Council, to the Supreme Secretary, upon the proper notice from the said officer; and in the case of death, his beneficiary shall be entitled to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund. Such member shall pay, as dues, to the Supreme Council, three dollars per year (in advance), and he shall receive from the Supreme Secretary a certificate or receipt authorizing the Regent of any Council to give him the password in force during the time for which his dues are paid. The Supreme Secretary shall keep a roll of all members at large and their standing in the Order.

1. When a Council becomes suspended, dissolved, or defunct, a member thereof holding a withdrawal card can deposit it with the Supreme Secretary, and become a member at large, for the time being, by complying with the laws governing members of suspended, defunct, or dissolved Councils.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

2. A member-at-large, who becomes suspended, may apply to, and be reinstated in, any Council upon the conditions prescribed in the laws governing reinstatement, or he may be admitted to a new Council in the place where he resides, on the usual conditions for charter members.—[Decision, Pro. 1892, pp. 31; Res. correcting, p. 293.

Suspended Member of Dissolved Council.

SEC. 399. A suspended member, whose Council becomes dissolved after his suspension, may apply to and be reinstated in any Council, upon the conditions prescribed in the laws governing reinstatement, or he may be admitted to a new Council in the place where he resides, on the usual conditions for charter members.

TITLE V.

WITHDRAWAL, FINAL WITHDRAWAL, AND TRAVELLING CARDS.

Chapter I. Withdrawal from One Council to Join Another.
" II. Deposit of Withdrawal Cards.
" III. Final Withdrawal.
" IV. Travelling Cards.

CHAPTER I.

Withdrawal from One Council to Join Another.

Application for Card.

SEC. **410.** Any member in good standing wishing to withdraw from his Council, for the purpose of joining another Council, shall make application in writing for a withdrawal card. The application must be accompanied by the amount of all dues, assessments, and fines that may be lawfully charged against him on that date, and a fee of one dollar for the card.

1. A member not clear on the books cannot be granted a withdrawal card. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

2. The fees for granting and depositing cards are exacted because it is an expense to the Council to make changes on their records and procure blank cards, and the action of the Council is solely for the accommodation of the member making the application. — [Res., Pro. 1892, p. 321.

How Granted. — Restrictions on.

SEC. **411.** A withdrawal card for the purpose of joining another Council shall bear the date of, and be issued at, a stated meeting of the Council; provided, however, that a Council shall not issue withdrawal cards to its members to such an extent as will reduce its membership to less than eleven, without notice to, and the written consent of, the Grand or the Supreme Regent.

If Charges against Applicant.

SEC. **411a.** Upon receiving an application for withdrawal card the Council shall issue the same, unless charges are then pending or shall then be preferred against the member applying therefor, in either of which cases the issuance of the card shall await until the charges are disposed of according to the Constitution and Laws. If the member is acquitted therein the card shall be issued; if he be convicted, the issuing of the card shall further await until the penalty imposed upon such conviction shall be performed or satisfied, and then upon a new application therefor, and compliance with all the conditions of the original application, excepting the payment of the fee of one dollar, the card shall be issued, and no charge or charges shall again be preferred for the same offence.

If Refused.

SEC. **412.** Should a Council neglect or refuse to issue the card whenever required so to do, under the provisions of the preceding section, it shall be subject to the penalties imposed by Section No. 611.

1. A Council is bound to grant a withdrawal card, when properly applied for, if no charges are preferred against the member applying; and upon its refusal or neglect to grant the same, the Council should be proceeded against under the penal code of the Order. — [Adopted report, Winscom Case, Pro. 1894, p. 356.

Duration of Rights of Holder.

SEC. 413. The Council shall fix the time for which a card shall be good, which shall not be less than three nor more than six months. During this time or until it is deposited in another Council, the Council which granted the card shall retain the member's name on its books, and shall send him the usual notices to members; and he must keep his dues and assessments paid as though he had not received a withdrawal card. During the life of the withdrawal card, and before it is deposited with another Council, the member holding the same shall not be entitled to voice, vote, or the right to hold office in the Council granting the card, unless he shall return it to the Council granting it, as provided in Section 415.

1. Notices of dues and assessments must be sent to a member having a withdrawal card until the card is deposited. A declaration of suspension caused by neglect of collector to send such notices may, by order of Supreme Regent, be declared null and void, and the member declared in good standing. — [Dispensation, Pro. 1881, pp. 16, 17, 132.

2. During the life of withdrawal card the holder is entitled to sick benefits, as provided in Sec. 377. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, p. 403.

3. Members took cards on March 8, paying assessments and dues to April 1. They deposited their cards in another Council March 28. Notice of the deposit was not received by the first Council until April 2, and the first Council claimed that it should receive dues from these members for the quarter ending June 30, and assessment No. 210. Held, that the first Council was not entitled to such payment, as the membership became complete in the other Council on March 28. — [Case of members of Abernethy Council *v.* Carteret Council, Pro. 1895, p. 334.

If not Deposited.

SEC. 414. If at the end of the time for which a withdrawal card was granted, the holder thereof has not deposited it in some other Council, his name shall be stricken from the books of his Council, and his membership in the Order shall cease, subject to the provisions of Section No. 420, and notice shall be sent to the Supreme Secretary immediately.

1. At the expiration of the card, a Council did not strike the name of the member from its books and notify the Supreme Secretary that his membership had ceased, but continued to forward his assessments for some months thereafter, as if it had extended the time for which the card was originally granted. Held, that the Council had no just claim against the Supreme Council for the amount so paid. — [Adopted Report, Meyer's Case in North Star, No. 18, Pro. 1885, p. 229.

May be Returned to Council.

SEC. 415. A member holding a withdrawal card may, at any time within the period for which it was granted, return it to the Council which granted the card, and his membership therein shall continue without further action by the Council.

CHAPTER II.

Deposit of Withdrawal Cards.

Application for Deposit.

SEC. 416. A member of the Order holding a withdrawal card, wishing to become a member of another Council, shall make written application to deposit his card therein, and present his card, accompanied by a fee of not less than one dollar for deposit of card, unless such card was granted by a Council having concurrent jurisdiction with the Council to which the application is made, in which case the fee shall be not less than two dollars.

1. For case of member holding card, whose Council becomes suspended, dissolved, or defunct, see Note 1, Sec. 398.

Investigating Committee on.

SEC. **417.** If the Council to which application for deposit is made is satisfied of the correctness of the card, the application shall be referred to a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to the Council as to the character and fitness of the applicant for membership, and whether all charges against him in his former Council have been paid up to date of application for deposit of card.

Ballot and Election.

SEC. **418.** If the report of the Investigating Committee be favorable, the applicant shall be balloted for. If only two black balls appear against him he shall be declared elected to membership, and the Secretary shall send immediate notice of the date of his election to the Secretary of his former Council and to the Supreme Secretary.

1. The ballot may be taken at the meeting the card is presented if all requirements have been complied with; if not, the election should not then occur.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1895, p. 319.

If Rejected.

SEC. **419.** If more than two black balls appear against him he shall be declared rejected, in which case the fee shall be returned with the card to the member.

After Expiration of Card.

SEC. **420.** At any time within twelve months after the expiration of the time for which a withdrawal card was granted, the one to whom it was issued, not having deposited it with any other Council, may deposit the same with the Council which granted the card, upon furnishing it with an approved medical examination on the form prescribed for new members, and paying all dues, fines, and assessments accruing during the time, up to the date of deposit of the same, if he is accepted by the Council, as provided in the Laws governing the deposit of withdrawal cards. Otherwise, his connection with the Order shall be deemed to have ceased from the date of the expiration of the card; but he may be readmitted as a new member, in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 422. The Supreme Secretary must be notified of the result in either case, and the application and medical examination papers filed in his office.

CHAPTER III.

Final Withdrawal.

Procedure on.

SEC. **421.** Any member wishing to withdraw permanently from the Order, may pay all dues, fines, and assessments chargeable against him, surrender his Benefit Certificate in writing, and release all claims thereto, and receive from his Council a Certificate of Final Withdrawal. Said release and Benefit Certificate shall be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary, with a certificate of the granting of the card and the date thereof.

May be Readmitted.

SEC. **422.** Any member taking a Certificate of Final Withdrawal can be readmitted only as a new member, except that he may be obligated and instructed, and the other parts of the ceremony of initiation may be dispensed with.

CHAPTER IV.

Travelling Cards.

How Granted.

SEC. **423.** Any member in good standing may make application to his Council, in person or by letter, at a regular meeting, for a travelling card. The card shall be granted only by a majority vote of the Council, upon the payment of the dues in advance for a period not exceeding six months,

such number of assessments in advance as the Council may determine, and a fee of fifty cents for the card.

1. Provision for advance payments of dues and assessments can be made only on a travelling card, but cannot be made so as to bind the Council for a period longer than six months. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.

2. Payments of assessments in advance may be made to the Collector at the risk of member. — [Adopted report, Com. Laws, Pro. 1895, p. 319.

If Refused.

SEC. **424.** If a majority of those voting shall refuse to grant a travelling card, the objection shall be stated in writing, and the member entitled to a trial in the same manner and form as upon other charges.

TITLE VI.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT FUND.

Chapter I. Rate of Assessment of Members and Payments to the Fund.
" II. Changes of Rate.
" III. Payments from the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.
" IV. Proof of Death and Payment of Death Benefit.
" V. Laying and Collection of Assessments from Councils.
" VI. Councils Suspended and Dissolved for Non-Payment of Assessment.
" VII. Members of Councils Suspended and Dissolved for Non-Payment of an Assessment.
" VIII. Laying and Collection of Assessments from Members and Suspension for Non-Payment.

CHAPTER I.

Rate of Assessment of Members and Payments to the Fund.

What Members Pay.

SEC. **430.** Every applicant, upon presenting himself to receive the Degree, shall pay to the Collector the following-named amounts for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, according to the age attained on said date, for full-rate membership, and half of said amounts for half-rate membership; and the same amount on each assessment thereafter, whilst he is a member of the Order, unless he shall have changed his rate, viz.:—

Between the ages of				Between the ages of			
21	and 22	. . . .	$1.00	38	and 39	. . . .	$1.86
22	" 23	. . . .	1.04	39	" 40	. . . .	1.96
23	" 24	. . . .	1.08	40	" 41	. . . .	2.06
24	" 25	. . . .	1.12	41	" 42	. . . .	2.16
25	" 26	. . . .	1.16	42	" 43	. . . .	2.26
26	" 27	. . . .	1.20	43	" 44	. . . .	2.36
27	" 28	. . . .	1.24	44	" 45	. . . .	2.46
28	" 29	. . . .	1.28	45	" 46	. . . .	2.58
29	" 30	. . . .	1.32	46	" 47	. . . .	2.70
30	" 31	. . . .	1.38	47	" 48	. . . .	2.82
31	" 32	. . . .	1.44	48	" 49	. . . .	2.96
32	" 33	. . . .	1.50	49	" 50	. . . .	3.10
33	" 34	. . . .	1.56	50	" 51	. . . .	3.26
34	" 35	. . . .	1.62	51	" 52	. . . .	3.42
35	" 36	. . . .	1.68	52	" 53	. . . .	3.60
36	" 37	. . . .	1.74	53	" 54	. . . .	3.80
37	" 38	. . . .	1.80	54	" 55	. . . .	4.00

1. The Supreme Council controls the W. and O. B. Fund in the hands of Councils.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257.

Record of Payments.

SEC. **431.** The date of each payment to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund shall be kept by the Collector, and the member credited with the same.

CHAPTER II.

Changes of Rate.

Full to Half.

SEC. **432.** A full-rate member, who has no assessment charged against him, may give written notice to his Council at any time to change and pay only half rates from and after a date named by him in said notice; provided, that such member shall pay full rates on all assessments called to the Supreme Treasury before the date of such change. He shall surrender to his Council his Benefit Certificate, which, with a certificate of the change, the member's notice thereof, and a fee of fifty cents, shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the Supreme Secretary, who shall issue a half-rate Benefit Certificate to such member.

1. Assessment No. 198 was called from members June 1, payable July 1. On June 15 a member gave notice of change from full to half rate, to take effect on June 30. Held: that he must pay No. 198 at full rate. — [Appeal, Pavonia Council No. 1296 *v.* Supreme Secretary, Pro. 1895, pp 30, 271.

Half to Full.

SEC. **433.** A half-rate member, under fifty-five years of age, may change to a full-rate member by making written application to, and receiving the consent of, his Council, after being examined and recommended in the manner prescribed for new members. He shall pay as an assessment thereafter, in addition to his previous assessment, one half of a full-rate assessment for his age at the time he changes. Said application must be accompanied by the additional amount required for the new assessment. The member so changing shall surrender his Benefit Certificate, and pay fifty cents to the Secretary of his Council, who shall forward the application (certifying thereon the date the old rate of assessment ends and the new one begins), the medical examination papers, Benefit Certificate, and fifty cents to the Supreme Secretary, who shall issue a new Benefit Certificate to said member.

CHAPTER III.

Payments from the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

Amounts to be Paid.

SEC. **434.** There shall be paid out of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, on the death of every member who is in good standing, and not under suspension for any cause at the time of his decease, the following amounts: —

For a full-rate member, three thousand dollars.

For a half-rate member, one thousand five hundred dollars.

1. The term "not exceeding three thousand (or fifteen hundred) dollars," used in the Benefit Certificate, is not indefinite in amount when construed with the Law by which three thousand or fifteen hundred dollars must be paid unless one full assessment does not amount to that sum, an event not likely to happen; but if it should, the good of the Order requires that no second assessment be made. — [Adopted Report, Pro. 1879, pp. 98, 99.

2. Interest and costs awarded by Courts on death claims are paid out of the General Fund. — [Res., Pro. 1890, p. 299.

3. The laws of Massachusetts do not permit the payment of part of the benefit in old age. Such a provision could not be operative until the laws of that State were amended to allow it. — [Adopted Report, Pro. 1895, p. 318.

4. It would not be in harmony with the principles of the Royal Arcanum and with the spirit of its laws to enact legislation that would allow a Council to retain from the death benefit any dues advanced by the Council to which a member belonged. — [Res., Pro. 1895, p. 364.

5. In the adjustment of claims, where the applicant has misstated his age at admission, giving the same as less than his actual age, and it appears that the error was unintentional, the officers charged with the duty of approving and paying claims are directed, in determining the amount which should be paid the beneficiary, to follow this rule: Pay the amount which the assessment rate actually paid will purchase, compared with the amount which the true assessment rate, which he should have paid, would have provided. Illustration: A brother fifty years old, assessment $3.26, gives his age forty-eight, assessment $2.96. $3.26 : $3,000 :: $2.96 : $2,723.92, the amount he should receive. — [Report and Res., Pro. 1895, pp. 266, 373.

When less than full Amount.

SEC. 435. Should a death occur when one full assessment on each member would not amount to three thousand dollars, then the sum paid shall be the amount of one full or one half of a full assessment on each member in good standing in the Order at the date of death, and such amount shall be all that can be claimed by any one.

CHAPTER IV.

Proof of Death and Payment of Death Benefit.

Proceedings in Council.

SEC. 436. On the death of a brother in good standing, the Regent of the Council of which deceased was a member shall appoint a committee to ascertain the cause of, and the circumstances attending the death. The report of said committee and proof of the death shall be presented to the Council, and, if approved, shall be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary by the Regent and Secretary, under seal of the Council, together with an official notice of such death, in accordance with a form furnished by the Supreme Secretary.

1. The Council has a right to require proof of death before making any claim for payment of the benefit.—[Ford Case, in Raisin Valley, No. 618, Pro. 1885, pp. 72, 211. See Note 1, Sec. 437.

2. A Council was suspended Dec. 30, for non-payment of an assessment. A member died Feb. 28, the next ensuing. The Council was reinstated March 8 by paying the assessments and fine, but made no mention of the death until after the reinstatement. The deceased had taken none of the steps provided by law for protecting himself, by paying assessments to the Supreme Secretary. Payment of the death claim was refused.—[Josephus Camp Case, in Swainsboro' Council, No. 685, Ga., Pro. 1883, Report S. R., pp. 13, 14; Res., pp. 195, 207.

Notice of Death.

SEC. 437. The notice of death must state the name of deceased, age at the date he was initiated, the number of his Benefit Certificate, the date and cause of his death, the amount he has paid into the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, that he was in good standing, and whether a full or half rate member.

1. Too much care cannot be taken to establish the identity of the remains of deceased. Certificate of identity shall be attested by affidavit of the members or others making the certification.—[Report and Res., Pro. 1891, p. 351.

Further Proof.

SEC. 438. Further proof of such death may be required, if deemed necessary, by the Supreme Secretary or Examiner of Claims.

1. Payment may be withheld until proof of identification of remains is satisfactory to the Supreme Regent (now Examiner of Claims).—[Gench Case, Pro. 1881, Report S. R., pp. 9, 10.

2. The circumstances attending the deaths of members, whose diseases or brief membership indicated the possibility of improper medical examinations, should be investigated.—[Report S. R., Pro. 1880, p. 51.

3. In all cases of deaths occurring within two years after admission to the Order from other than acute disease or accidental causes, the Supreme Secretary shall furnish the Supervising Medical Examiner of the jurisdiction in which the deceased brother was admitted, copies of the original application, and proofs of death, so far as they relate to the cause of death.—[Res., Pro. 1889, p. 282.

4. The Supreme Council is ever zealous to protect the beneficiaries of its members, and scorns to rely upon mere technicalities which would afford a good legal defence, when the case is meritorious and the member not apparently in fault.—[Report and Res. in Bell Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 334, 335.

5. In a case of claim for benefit of a member, who had disappeared, it was held, that the fact of death can only be ascertained by judicial determination.—[Adopted reports in Clark and Emmons Cases, Pro. 1892, pp. 369, 370.

SEC. 439. On the receipt of such official notice of the death of a member, the Supreme Secretary, when satisfied of the sufficiency of the proofs of death and the validity of the claim of the beneficiary under the laws of the Order, or the validity of the payment of the benefit, under the direction of the Examiner of Claims, or the decree of a Court, in case

of contest, shall draw and sign an order on the Supreme Treasurer in favor of the person or persons named in the Benefit Certificate, or of his, her, or their legal representatives, or of the person, persons, or corporation named by said direction or decree, for the amount due on said death, and forward it, with all the papers relating to the case, to the Examiner of Claims.

1. When the amount due is, by the terms of the Benefit Certificate, payable to more than one beneficiary, and the amount payable to each beneficiary is therein designated, the Supreme Secretary may issue separate orders upon the Supreme Treasurer to the several beneficiaries named in such certificate, for the respective amounts due them.—[Res., Pro. 1881, p. 119.

2. One of the beneficiaries having disappeared (previous to the death of the member) it was decided that payment of his portion of the benefit can only be made to him personally on his return, or to those entitled after him, when his death is ascertained; and the Supreme Regent was instructed not to pay said share upon the presumption of death, arising from the beneficiary's absence, until he be required to do so upon judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, with all parties in interest before it.—[Adopted report, Graham Case, Death 7,655, Pro. 1894, pp. 317-18.

Examination of Claims.

SEC. 440. The Examiner of Claims shall examine all orders drawn by the Supreme Secretary upon the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and the papers accompanying the same submitted to him by the Supreme Secretary. When satisfied with the proofs of death and validity of a claim, he shall forward the order so drawn in payment of such claim, together with a certificate of his approval thereof, to the Supreme Regent, and return all papers in the case, with a duplicate of such certificate, to the Supreme Secretary, and send a triplicate of such certificate to the Supreme Treasurer. The Supreme Regent is authorized upon the receipt of said order, and the certificate of approval thereof, to sign the same, and forward it to the Supreme Treasurer for acceptance. The Supreme Treasurer shall accept the order, payable as he shall thereon designate, and return it to the Supreme Secretary.

Illegal and Unjust Demands.

SEC. 441. If not satisfied as to the validity of a claim, the Examiner of Claims shall institute such investigation thereof as he shall deem necessary. He shall, either by himself or such counsel as he may designate, take the measures which he deems necessary to protect the Order from illegal or unjust demands upon said fund. He shall report his action in every case to the Supreme Regent and Supreme Secretary.

1. In the settlement of a death claim, if the case is such that controverted facts may determine the rights of the conflicting claimants, such a controversy can only be determined by the courts.—[Report on Weston Case (Death 991), Pro. 1884, pp. 169, 186.

2. When the Supreme Council admits its liability to pay amount of Benefit Certificate, and there are different claimants, the money should be paid into court if no satisfactory settlement can be made.—[Report S. R., Ballou Case, Pro. 1880, pp. 50, 146; Hunt Case, Pro. 1881, p. 100.

3. Whenever a question may arise in a disputed case which involves the integrity of our laws, it is not the policy of the Supreme Council to file a bill of interpleader, but the Supreme Council should intervene in such manner that a true interpretation of our laws may be had, so that the Order and its laws may not be left to the defence of parties who are only interested in the pecuniary results of the cause.—[Res., Pro. 1890, p. 299. Reaffirmed in adopted report in Ober Case, Pro. 1892, p. 307.

4. It always has been the policy of the Royal Arcanum to promptly and fairly meet every claim against it which any person might desire to bring into the Courts, and the Supreme Council has always promptly accepted service of process in any State, Territory, or Province.—[Accepted report, Pro. 1891, p. 329, 330.

5. The Examiner of Claims is instructed to adopt and follow such course of precedure as will preserve the integrity of our laws in any decision or judgment in actions against the Supreme Council or of interpleader, or between rival claimants, if the Supreme Council is a party, and in any such suit or legal proceeding, to fully protect the interests of the Supreme Council so far as, and so long as, payment of the amount due on a Benefit Certificate to the party he believes entitled thereto as provided by our laws, is within his control, and to that end to have the Supreme Council made or remain a party, or assist and support such party in prosecuting or defending any suit or appeal that he may deem necessary until a court of last resort shall have made decision thereon.—Res., Pro. 1895, p. 307.

Order Forwarded to Council.

SEC. **442.** The Supreme Secretary shall transmit the order to the Treasurer of the Council of which the deceased was a member, and notify the Secretary thereof of such transmission.

Delivery of Order.

SEC. **443.** It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Council, on the receipt of the order from the Supreme Secretary, to immediately deliver it to the person or persons in whose favor it is drawn, and receive in return the Benefit Certificate properly indorsed. Said delivery shall be certified to by the Regent and Secretary, attested with the seal of the Council, and spread upon the records thereof.

Surrendered Benefit Certificate.

SEC. **444.** Immediately upon the surrender of the Benefit Certificate the Treasurer shall forward it to the Supreme Treasurer, who shall make a record thereof and forward it to the Supreme Secretary to be filed in his office.

If Beneficiary Dies.

SEC. **445.** In case of the death of the person or persons named in the order before delivery is made, the order shall be returned to the Supreme Secretary with a statement of the facts signed by the Regent, Treasurer, and Secretary, under seal, and a new order shall be drawn, payable to the person or persons entitled to the benefit.

Payments in Special Cases.

SEC. **446.** When the beneficiary cannot be conveniently reached by the officers of the Council, of which the deceased was a member, the order may be sent to the Council where the beneficiary resides; or the settlement made through such channels as may be agreed upon by the Supreme Treasurer and Supreme Secretary. Notice of such settlement must be sent to the Council of which the deceased was a member.

Limitation of Actions.

SEC. **447.** No action at law or in equity in any court shall be brought or maintained on any cause or claim arising out of any membership or Benefit Certificate, unless such action is brought within three years from the time when such right of action accrues.

CHAPTER V.

Laying and Collection of Assessments from Councils.

When Assessment Laid.

SEC. **448.** Whenever, in the opinion of the Supreme Regent, the Supreme Secretary, and the Supreme Treasurer, or a majority of them, the condition of the Supreme Treasury shall make it necessary to lay an assessment for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, they shall make written declaration of such opinion, which shall be filed with the Supreme Secretary, who shall make record of such filing, and shall at once notify every Council to forward immediately to the Supreme Treasurer the amount of one assessment from every member upon whom the Degree was conferred before the date of such notice.

1. The "Royal Arcanum Bulletin" is the medium of official communication by the Supreme Officers with the Order at large. It is issued about the 15th of each month and embraces all the official matters of the preceding month, and the official notice to Councils of assessments called in the next succeeding month. Five copies are sent to each Secretary and Collector, who are directed to keep one copy on a permanent file, and the remaining copies are to be distributed to the active officers as the Council may direct.—[Off. Cir. 56, Pro. 1894; Res. ap., pp. 12, 19, 370–1.

Form of Notice.

SEC. **449.** Such notice shall be in accordance with a form approved by the Supreme Council, and shall include a list of all deaths that have been officially reported to the Supreme

Double Assessment.

SEC. **450.** Whenever it is necessary to lay two assessments in one month, the two may be incorporated in one call, with the assessments maturing at different dates.

1. A member can pay both assessments at the same time. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, p. 370.

Grand Secretaries Notified.

SEC. **451.** The Grand Secretaries shall be notified by the Supreme Secretary of each call for an assessment, and shall keep a record thereof.

Secretary Notify Collector.

SEC. **452.** Upon the receipt of a call for an assessment, the Secretary shall immediately acknowledge the same to the Supreme Secretary, and notify the Collector of the facts set forth in the call.

Collector Notify Treasurer and Supreme Secretary.

SEC. **453.** The Collector shall certify to the Treasurer the amount due the Supreme Treasury on account of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, by the terms of the call of the Supreme Secretary, and at the same time forward to the Supreme Secretary a statement of the changes in the membership of the Council since the date of the last call.

Treasurer Forward and Notify Secretary.

SEC. **454.** The Treasurer shall thereupon immediately forward to the Supreme Treasurer the amount so certified by the Collector, and at once notify, in writing, the Secretary of the amount so forwarded, the date it was sent, and the method by which it was transmitted.

1. The payment of a portion of the amount due from a Council on an assessment does not constitute a payment of the assessment within the meaning of the law. — [Decision, Pro. 1893, p. 20; Res. ap., 370.

Secretary Notify Supreme Secretary and Council.

SEC. **455.** The Secretary shall thereupon immediately notify the Supreme Secretary of the amount forwarded, the date it was sent, and the method by which it was transmitted, and report the facts to the Council at the next stated meeting.

Supreme Treasurer Receive W. & O. B. Fund.

SEC. **456.** The Supreme Treasurer shall receive all money for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and acknowledge the same to the Treasurer according to the following form:—

[SEAL] SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM,
OFFICE OF THE SUPREME TREASURER,
——— ———, ———, 18—.

Received this day from ——— Council, No. —, of the Royal Arcanum, —— dollars, on account of assessment No. —. The amount has been reported to the Supreme Secretary, who will compare it with the records in his office, and certify to the Council whether or not it is correct.

———— ————,

Supreme Treasurer.

1. The Supreme Treasurer is authorized to receive "private contributions" to the W. and O. B. Fund. — [Report S. T., Pro. 1886, p. 129; Adopted report, p. 222.

2. Remittances by Councils to the Supreme Secretary on W. and O. B. Fund account will be returned to the party sending them, with instructions to send to the Supreme Treasurer. — [Cir., Pro. 1881, pp. 23, 117.

Supreme Treasurer Reports to Supreme Secretary.

SEC. **457.** The Supreme Treasurer shall report to the Supreme Secretary daily his receipts for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, giving the name and number of the Council, the amount received, and the number of the assessment in each case.

If Amount is Correct.

SEC. **458.** The Supreme Secretary shall notify the Council if its remittance for an assessment is correct according to the records in his office; and for this purpose the Supreme Secretary shall keep a full and complete record of the membership of each Council.

1. A Council paid to the Supreme Treasurer for many months the assessments of certain members; then forwarded notices of their suspension on prior dates, and claimed rebate for over payment on account of these members. Held, that the amounts could not be refunded. — [Appeal, Montague Council *v.* Supreme Secretary, Pro. 1895, pp. 34, 334.

If Amount Insufficient.

SEC. **459.** If the amount forwarded to the Supreme Treasurer for an assessment is insufficient, the Supreme Secretary shall at once notify the Council of the error. If the error is not corrected within sixty days after such notice, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Secretary to notify the Supreme Regent, who shall at once declare such Council suspended.

If Amount too Large.

SEC. **460.** If the amount forwarded by the Council for an assessment to the Supreme Treasurer is too large, the Supreme Secretary shall notify the Council, and place the amount to its credit on the next assessment.

CHAPTER VI.

Councils Suspended and Dissolved for Non-Payment of Assessment.

Supreme Treasurer Report Delinquent Councils.

SEC. **461.** The Supreme Treasurer shall report to the Supreme Secretary all Councils from which remittances for an assessment had not been received at the close of business on the day of the expiration of the call.

Delinquent Council Suspended.

SEC. **462.** In case the amount due from a Council is not received by the Supreme Treasurer within fifteen days from the date of the Supreme Secretary's call, the Supreme Secretary shall record the suspension of such delinquent Council, and notice of such suspension, and the cause and date thereof, shall be mailed to the Regent, Secretary, Collector, and Treasurer of each suspended Council, to the Grand Council having jurisdiction of the same, and to the Supreme Regent; provided, however, that when the day of the expiration of a call falls on Sunday, the record of suspension shall not be made of a Council, if said amount is received from it by the Supreme Treasurer on the Monday next following said day.

Suspended Council not Recognized.

SEC. **463.** During the suspension of a Council for non-payment of an assessment, it shall not be officially recognized, except on business pertaining to its reinstatement.

1. A Council under suspension cannot initiate applicants. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

Reinstatement of Council.

SEC. **464.** Any Council suspended for non-payment of an assessment shall stand reinstated on the receipt by the Supreme Treasurer of the amount due, together with a fine

equal in amount to ten cents for each member of the Council in good standing at the date of its suspension, and its reinstatement shall be certified by the Supreme Secretary to the suspended Council, to the Grand Council having jurisdiction over it, and to the Supreme Regent. A Council so reinstated shall be required to pay all assessments called during the thirty days next after the date of its suspension.

Disposition of Fine.

SEC. **465.** The fine received from a Council suspended for non-payment of an assessment shall be paid into the General Fund of the Supreme Council.

Suspended Council Dissolved.

SEC. **466.** Any Council suspended for non-payment of an assessment, failing to reinstate itself by the payment of such assessment and fine within the period of two months, shall become dissolved, if so ordered by the Supreme Regent.

CHAPTER VII.

Members of Councils Suspended and Dissolved for Non-payment of an Assessment.

Protection of Members in Good Standing.

SEC. **467.** Members of a Council suspended for non-payment of an assessment, who were in good standing at the date of its suspension, shall be entitled to the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund for a period of thirty days from and after the date its suspension is recorded, if they shall comply with all the Laws of the Order.

How Member may Protect Himself.

SEC. **468.** A member of a Council suspended for non-payment of an assessment, who was in good standing at the date of its suspension, may, at any time within the first thirty days after its suspension, continue himself in good standing during any further period of suspension of his Council, only by paying to the Supreme Secretary all assessments for the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund within the required time, and any assessment paid by him to the Collector of such Council and not received by the Supreme Treasurer; and all assessments shall thereafter be paid by such member to the Supreme Secretary during such suspension of his Council. Proper notices of such assessments shall be forwarded by mail to such member by the Supreme Secretary, upon application in writing being made to him therefor; provided, that in all such cases such member shall pay to the Supreme Council three dollars in advance, and he shall receive from the Supreme Secretary a certificate authorizing the Regent of any Council to give him the password in force during the time for which his assessments are paid; during which time he shall have the rights and privileges of a member at large.

1. The attempt of a member to continue himself in good standing under the above section is not the application for a card required by Section 396. — [Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 30; Res. disapproving, p. 292

Members of Dissolved Council.

SEC. **469.** Upon the dissolution of any Council, suspended for non-payment of an assessment, all members of such Council, in good standing at the date of its suspension, including such as may have since become members at large, shall have the rights and privileges of members of dissolved Councils, as provided in laws relating to members of dissolved Councils, and shall make application for a card within forty days from the date of the order of the Supreme Regent declaring such Council dissolved, as provided in said Laws, and such card shall have like force and effect as in said Laws provided.

CHAPTER VIII.

Laying and Collection of Assessments from Members, and Suspension for Non-payment.

Notice to Members.

SEC. **470.** The Council having been notified by the Supreme Secretary that an assessment has been laid, it shall be the duty of the Collector to at once notify every member liable to an assessment.

1. Collectors should preserve evidence of the date and method of sending assessment notices to members, whether mailed, left at residence or place of business, or delivered in person, etc. For this purpose there is printed on the left side of the form, a stub to be detached and retained by the Collector, when the notice is sent. — [Cir. No. 32, Pro. 1888, pp. 24, 25, and Res. ap., p. 230.

Form of Notice.

SEC. **471.** The assessment notice to a member shall bear the official stamp of the Collector, or the seal of the Council, and shall be in accordance with a form prescribed by the Supreme Council, and its date shall be the same as that of the notice received from the Supreme Secretary.

1. Uniformity in the notice of assessments to members is necessary to avoid inconvenience and possible legal complications. — [Report S. R., Pro. 1880, p. 43.

2. The notice may be printed and issued upon a postal card or otherwise, as each Subordinate Council may determine, but must be on plates furnished by Supreme Secretary. — [Resolution, Pro. 1887, p. 248.

3. All circulars and papers issued or used in Ontario, relating to the contract with the individual member, must have "Assessment System" printed or stamped upon them. — [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 14; Res. ap., 369.

How Notice Given.

SEC. **472.** The assessment notice may be mailed to or left at the last known post-office address or residence of a member, or handed to him in person. Each member shall notify the Collector of any change of the address to which such notice shall be forwarded. If the notice is left at or mailed to the last given address of a member, it shall be sufficient notice to him.

1. The fact that a member never received a notice of an assessment would not invalidate his suspension, if it was otherwise legal, and if the notice had been sent. If the notice of assessment fails to reach a member by reason of some fault in its direction, or delay in its usual course of transmission, where the officers of the Council have acted in good faith, a suspension for its non-payment would be legal. It is the duty of a member to attend meetings of the Council, where he may procure all information as to the time when assessments are due. — [Report in Woods Case in Denver, 593, Pro. 1883, p. 185.

Suspension for Non-Payment.

SEC. **473.** Each member shall pay the amount due on the notice of the Collector within thirty days from the date of such notice, and any member failing to pay such assessment within said thirty days shall stand suspended from the Order and all benefits therefrom.

1. Payments of assessments in advance of call can be made only on a travelling card. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 255, 257.]. Or to the Collector at the member's own risk. — [Rept. Com. Laws, Pro. 1895, p. 319.

2. A Council cannot prohibit the Collector from receiving assessments from members outside of stated meetings. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

3. A Collector's refusal to receive an assessment, tendered within the legal time at the Collector's place of business, outside the Council chamber, will not cause suspension. A Collector refusing to receive an assessment so tendered neglects his duty and should be removed from office. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

4. It is not legal for a Collector to receive an assessment at the next meeting after the time for payment thereof has expired. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

5. A Council cannot prohibit a Collector from receiving an assessment tendered by a brother for a member owing an assessment. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

6. Intrusting a sum of money to a Collector to meet future dues and assessments not yet called is not a payment to him within the scope of his official duties as Collector of the Council, but to him as agent of the

member paying upon the agreement between them. The Council is not responsible for such payment. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

7. Every member is liable for an assessment laid after the date of his initiation. A neglect to pay until just before the expiration of the prescribed time for payment does not impair a member's good standing. A member, who is otherwise in good standing, dying before the expiration of the time for payment of an assessment, would not be liable for that assessment; neither would his Council be required to pay it for him after his death. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 252, 253, 257.

8. A member cannot be declared suspended for non-payment of an assessment which had been forwarded to the Supreme Treasurer before the time for payment expires, if the amount due from such member was included in the remittance, the Council having the right to pay assessments of members to prevent their suspension. — [Report and Res., D. S. Woods Case, in Denver, 593, Pro. 1883, p. 185.

9. A Council or a brother can prevent the suspension only by paying the assessment before the expiration of the time for payment. A Council may refund to a member from its general fund the assessment he may have paid for a brother. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

10. A member cannot be declared suspended before the time for payment expires, even if he says he does not intend to pay it. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 249, 257.

11. It is the duty of the Collector to receive and receipt for assessments and dues outside the Council room, at any appropriate time and place. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

12. The mailing of an assessment, in a letter addressed to the Collector, in a sealed envelope, with postage prepaid, at the post-office of the Collector, on the date of expiration of call, does not constitute a payment within the time prescribed in the call. — [Appeal Case, Gibson *v.* Harvard Council, No. 330, Pro. 1883, pp. 53, 183.

13. Members failed to pay an assessment within the prescribed time, but subsequently, before the Collector reported their failure to pay to the Regent, they paid the same to the Collector, who gave receipts therefor, and entered the amounts upon his books as paid within the required time. At the next meeting of the Council the Collector reported the above facts to the Regent, who then declared the members suspended. On appeal, it was ordered by the Supreme Regent that the declaration of suspension be vacated and set aside. The Supreme Council approved the Order of Supreme Regent, but disapproved his reasons and statements of opinion as to the power of Collector to bind the Council by receiving assessments after expiration of the time for payment. — [Appeal, Langford *v.* Eureka Council, No. 308, Pro. 1883, pp. 50, 183.

14. A member is responsible for the acts of his own selected agent or friend in the payment of assessments. A suspension, caused by the neglect of such agent or friend, is legal. — [Durgin Case in Somerville, No. 6, Pro. 1887, pp. 220, 239, 240.

15. A Collector had been in the habit of paying assessments for members and, upon subsequent reimbursement to him, charging twenty-five cents for the accommodation. A member who had been thus accommodated, failed to pay the next assessment and was suspended, although specially notified by the Collector of the accommodation and of the date when the next assessment would be due. The member claimed to have been sick, but ignorance of the law caused him to neglect to take advantage of his rights to be protected while disability lasted. Held, that ignorance of the law cannot be pleaded, and no one was to blame for the suspension but himself. — [Weller Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 381, 382.

16. A member was suspended for non-payment of an assessment, was not reinstated as provided by the Laws, but paid subsequent assessments to the Collector, who received them. Held, that such receipt of assessments after suspension was unauthorized; and all amounts so paid should be returned to the suspended member. — [Adopted report, Anzer Case, Pro. 1892, p. 351.

17. Nothing in the laws prevents a member from paying as many assessments in advance to the Collector of his Council as he wishes, such advance payment being at the member's risk as to the future payment by the Collector for him. — [Adopted Report, Pro. 1895, p. 319.

Suspension Recorded.

SEC. **474.** The Collector shall immediately notify the Regent of every suspension of a member for non-payment of an assessment, and the date thereof. The Regent shall announce the suspension and date thereof at the next meeting of the Council. The Secretary shall immediately notify the Supreme Secretary, giving the member's name, date and cause of suspension, number of his Benefit Certificate, and the date the suspension was announced in Council.

1. The suspension of a member for non-payment of an assessment at the expiration of the time for payment results by operation of the Law. The announcement in Council is for the purpose of recording the suspension. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257. See also appeal of Houston *v.* Louisville Council, Pro. 1895, pp. 32, 272.

2. The Collector may, but it is not his duty to, notify a member of his suspension. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

3. A member while under suspension for non-payment of an assessment cannot be expelled, even if guilty of an offence for which expulsion is the penalty. He can be rejected on a ballot on application for reinstatement. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, p. 257.

4. The date of suspension for non-payment of an assessment to be entered on the record is the day of expiration of the time for payment of such assessment as prescribed in the call. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.

Councils may Pay for Members. — Loan Fund By-Laws.

SEC. 475. A Council may authorize the payment of a member's assessment as a loan or gift from its General Fund; but such payment must be made to the Collector within the thirty days prescribed in the call to avoid suspension under the Laws; and in this respect the Council and its officers are the agents of the member and not of the Supreme Council. Every By-Law or standing resolution of any Council, authorizing the payment of a member's assessment as a loan or gift from its General Fund, as herein provided, shall be submitted in duplicate to and approved by the Committee on Laws of the Supreme Council before it shall become operative.

1. When a By-Law reads that the "Council shall provide for members in case they fail to pay an assessment before the expiration of the call," a special vote of the Council is necessary on each call. — [Appeal, Fearn *v.* Long Island, No. 173, Pro. 1886, pp. 41, 196.

2. A resolution of a Council, whereby it agrees to pay an assessment for a member, is not obligatory upon the Council if it be not complied with. It is purely voluntary, without consideration, and no claim can be set up by any member in case the payment should not be made. A member must see to the payment of his own assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Laws. — [Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 29, 221, 222.

3. A member gave written notice to the Collector tendering his resignation as a member of the Council, and paying his last assessment due. The next assessment was not paid by the member, nor did the Collector pay it for him from the Loan Fund, as provided by By-Law. On appeal, held, that the member was suspended. — [Decision in Bruey Case in Appeal of Weber *v.* Commonwealth Council, No. 542, Pro. 1892, p. 367.

4. If a Collector omits to pay an assessment for a member in compliance with a Loan Fund By-Law, the member stands suspended at the expiration of the thirty days. — [Decision in Bruey Case in Appeal of Weber *v.* Commonwealth Council, No. 542, Pro. 1892, pp. 366, 367; reaffirmed in appeal, Dixon *v.* Argonaut Council, Pro. 1895, p. 332.

5. It is not legal for a Council to pay all of the assessments of its members out of the General Fund. — [Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 34; Res. ap., p. 294; reaffirmed, Pro. 1895, pp. 30, 271.

6. All resolutions and By-Laws of Councils having for their object the payment of assessments for members, which have not been approved by the Committee on Laws of the Supreme Council, are required to be sent to the Supreme Secretary for such approval. — [Res., Pro. 1892, p. 320.

7. The loan fund provision is an offspring of our fraternal spirit. Its design is to assist a worthy brother, who by accident or mistake fails to get his payment into the Collector's hands seasonably. For such assistance it may not be improper to ask the brother to return the money with a small contribution for its use; but to impose a fine, with all its consequences of becoming in arrears, etc., is not consonant with the spirit which inspired the Law. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1893, pp. 304, 386.

8. The Loan Fund By-Laws of a Council were disapproved by the Committee on Laws for the reason that they were loosely drawn and not sufficiently protective of the interests of the Council or the individual member. Upon appeal the action of the Committee was approved. — [Appeal of Long Island Council, No. 173, *v.* Com. on Laws, Pro. 1893, p. 441.

9. For approved form of Loan Fund By-Laws or resolutions, see annual report of Committee on Laws, Pro. 1894, p. 287.

10. An attempt to avoid the suspension of a brother by paying an assessment from a loan fund, after he is in default, would be ineffectual. — [Appeal Houston *v.* Louisville Council, Pro 1895, pp. 32, 272.

11. A Council is not required to pay an assessment for a member who has disappeared and his whereabouts unknown. Nor can there be refunded to it by the Supreme Council the money paid to meet the assessments of the absent member. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1895, pp. 300-1.

12. Collector is agent of the Council and its members, and not of the Supreme Council, in paying assessments for members from a loan fund. — [Appeal, Dixon *v.* Argonaut Council, Pro. 1895, p. 332.

When Last Day is Sunday or Holiday.

SEC. 476. When the last day for the payment of an assessment falls on a Sunday or holiday, the assessment must be paid by a member on the day previous.

TITLE VII.

SUBORDINATE COUNCILS.

Chapter I. Institution of New Councils.
" II. Charter Applicants not Present at Institution.
" III. Consolidation of Councils in the same Place.
" IV. Existing Councils — Special Provisions Relating to.
" V. Reports and Remittances to the Supreme and Grand Councils.
" VI. Dissolved Councils.

CHAPTER I.

Institution of New Councils.

Fee and Membership.

SEC. 500. A Council shall not be instituted for less than fifty dollars for charter fee, nor with more than one hundred, nor less than fifteen charter members.

1. The institution of non-English speaking Councils is not permitted. Members must be able to understand and repeat the obligation as printed. — [Report of S. R., Pro. 1879, p. 28; Accepted report, 1879, p. 78.

Charter Applicants.

SEC. 501. Each charter applicant shall sign an application for membership, undergo a medical examination, and pay not less than the sum of two dollars Degree fee, and the minimum of the other fees required of applicants to existing Councils; must be present at the institution of the Council, and be obligated and instructed in the secret work, before he is entitled to the privileges and benefits of membership.

1. When the Supervising Medical Examiner has certified his approval of the medical examination of an applicant duly examined, who has made full and truthful statements in his application and medical examination, and in good faith complied with all requirements of the law and precedent conditions on his part, and has been accepted as a charter member by a duly constituted instituting officer, and seasonably elected and initiated into a Council, he becomes a member of the Order in such Council, invested with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the obligations and duties, of members in good standing, before a Benefit Certificate is issued to him; and no power is vested in the Supreme Council or Regent to deny him his Benefit Certificate, or any rights as such member, without his consent, because of any error of judgment, neglect, or misapprehension of duty on the part of the Medical or instituting officer in respect to the physical qualifications of the applicant resulting in his admission, though he was an improper risk. — [Giles Council Case, S. R. Rep., Pro. 1881, pp. 5-8, 137; re-affirmed, Pro. 1882, pp. 133, 134.

2. Signing a petition for charter and paying dues and assessments, without having signed the obligation, or been instructed in the Order, do not constitute membership, nor entitle any one to the death benefit. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 250, 257.

3. An instituting officer has no power to initiate an applicant whose medical examination has not been approved by the Supervising Medical Examiner. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 253, 257.

4. A member rejected under Sec. 283 is not eligible to become a charter member of a new Council until after more than six months have elapsed from the date of rejection. If the Council to which he applied is in existence he must complete his membership in it, at least until the six months have elapsed. — [Decis., Pro. 1895, pp. 36, 257.

Charter Closed.

SEC. 502. The charter shall be closed at the time of instituting a Council, and no person, whose name was not on the petition for charter, can be received as a charter member after that time.

1. Members having withdrawal cards wishing to join a new Council as charter members must have their cards deposited at time of institution.—[Dispensation, 1885, pp. 35, 229.

Charter Applicants to Ballot.

SEC. 503. At the time of the institution of a Council, the signers of the petition for Charter shall ballot among themselves to see whether or not they will associate with, as members of the Order, all the signers of said petition.

Name of Council.

SEC. 504. Each new Council shall, at the time of institution, adopt a name, which shall not be that of a living person or of an existing Council. A Council having been organized thirty days, and adopted a legal name, cannot change it without consent of the Supreme Council, upon recommendation of the Supreme Regent, or of the Grand Council having jurisdiction over it; and the proposed new name must accompany the recommendation for change.

In Places where Councils Exist.

SEC. 505. A new Council shall not be instituted within the same town or city where a Council or Councils already exist, without the consent, by a majority vote of the members present, of the Council or Councils already existing in such town or city. Such vote shall be taken at the first stated meeting of each Council thus required to consent, after the request therefor is received, but not until the names, ages, occupations, and addresses of the proposed charter members of such new Council have been furnished to the Regent or Secretary of and read in such Council or Councils. Such proposed new Council shall not be instituted until the instituting officer shall have received from every Council thus required to consent a certificate in writing of such consent, under the Council seal, which consent shall be promptly forwarded by the instituting officer with his report of institution. Failure to make objections to the institution of a Council, or to any of the proposed charter members, may be deemed as consent.

1. The institution of a Council near a city where Councils are already established, with a view to the removal of such new Council into said city, is a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of our Laws, and the Supreme Regent has no power to grant a Dispensation authorizing such a removal.—[Resolution, Pro. 1883, pp. 163, 170.

2. In cases arising under Grand Councils, the Grand Regent is delegated with full power to overrule objections from an existing Council, and in his discretion institute a new Council. An appeal from such a decision will not lie.—[Appeal, Salem Council, No. 14, *v.* G. R. of Mass., Pro. 1880, pp. 23, 24, 25, 147.

3. The Supreme Regent cannot authorize the institution of new Councils in a Grand Council jurisdiction, without the consent or request of the Grand Regent thereof.—[Disapproved Dispensation, No. 44, Pro. 1883, pp. 43, 44, 45, 159, 160, 169, 171.

4. The Supreme Regent cannot legalize the institution of a Council in a place within a Grand Council jurisdiction, without the consent of the other Councils having jurisdiction over that place.—[Disapproved Dispensation, No. 48, Pro. 1883, pp. 44, 159, 160, 169, 171.

5. When the officials of the existing Council receive the required request and information, then at the first stated meeting thereafter, or if such request should come during a Council meeting, then at such meeting, action should be taken. If there is a doubt as to the qualification of any charter applicant or applicants, the due solution thereof does not require that approval of those whose qualification is admitted should be postponed.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1895, p. 265.

Objections by Existing Council.

SEC. 506. When a Council objects to the formation of a new Council, or to the transfer of an old Council into its jurisdiction, for any cause, the Supreme or Grand Regent may, if the grounds of objection are found by him not to exist, or if the objections are for reasons other than the phys-

ical disability or moral character of the proposed charter members of the new Council, if in his opinion the good of the Order requires it, overrule the objection of the Council or Councils, and grant a Dispensation for a new Council, or for the transfer of an old Council into its or their jurisdiction. If objections to the moral character or physical condition of one or more of the petitioners for a new Council are sustained, the Council may be instituted if sufficient acceptable persons remain to constitute a Council.

1. A Council in one place has no right to object to the formation of a Council in another place, even if the charter members are largely composed of residents of the place where the objecting Council is located. — [Appeal Case, Salem Council, No. 14, *v.* G. C. of Mass., Pro. 1879, pp. 64, 65, 84.

In Cities where Twenty Councils.

SEC. **507.** A new Council shall not be instituted in a city where twenty Councils already exist, until a special Dispensation has been granted therefor by the Grand Regent, and been approved by the Supreme Regent.

Proscribed Territory.

SEC. **508.** A Council shall not be instituted in the territory described as follows: States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina; that portion of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee River; that portion of south-eastern Georgia bordering on the Atlantic, included in the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn, and Camden.

1. The introduction of the Order into any specified territory may be restricted or prohibited for the time being, by special vote of the Supreme Council. — [Resolution, Pro. 1879, p. 90.

In Foreign Countries.

SEC. **509.** A Council shall not be instituted in any country outside of the limits of the United States and Dominion of Canada, without the consent of the Supreme Council by a two-thirds vote.

Duties of Instituting Officer.

SEC. **510.** It shall be the duty of the instituting officer to see that the Medical Examiner is legally qualified, and to certify the fact; to inform the Medical Examiner of the instructions of the Supreme Council to Medical Examiners, and place in his hands a copy of the same; to inspect the applications and medical examinations of all the petitioners, and refer the same to the proper Supervising Medical Examiner for decision; to see that the papers are correct in form, and that the Laws are complied with before permitting the applicants to ballot; to explain to the petitioners the duties of each officer of a Council before an election is had; to instruct the officers in their respective duties; to exemplify the secret work, and to sign the Investigating Committee's report on each application.

1. Deputies should impress upon the officers that the instructions in the various books must be accurately observed, and upon all members that the General and W. and O. B. Funds must be kept separate. — [Instructions to Instituting Deputies, Pro. 1879, p. 22.

2. The Instituting Officer should scrutinize the medical examinations of all applicants and see that not only the letter, but the spirit, of all Laws and requirements are complied with before instituting a Council. — [Resolution, Pro. 1882, pp. 133, 134.

3. Instituting officers are strictly prohibited from receiving any part of the W. and O. B. Fund for any purpose. — [Instructions to Instituting Deputies, 1879, p. 21.

4. Instituting officers should be careful to ascertain at time of institution if the medical examinations of any applicants, who are not present, will become void by the lapse of sixty days from date of approval, before they can be admitted, and if so, to give directions to have such applicants re-examined and reapproved before admission. — [Cir., Pro. 1892, pp. 30, 31; Res. ap., pp. 293, 355.

5. Deputies are not to solicit or receive applications from persons employed as freight brakemen. — [Cir., Pro. 1893, p. 32; Res. ap., 370.

New Council Visited.

SEC. 511. Each new Council, within thirty days after its institution, shall be visited by a Deputy Supreme or Deputy Grand Regent, appointed for the purpose, who shall see that they are properly instructed, examine the records, roll of membership, and account books, and report in writing to the Supreme or Grand Secretary within ten days thereafter.

1. It is the duty of the Supreme and Grand Regent respectively to see that the duty of having each new Council visited is performed, and have it paid for. — [Decision in Session, Pro. 1880, p. 124.

CHAPTER II.

Charter Applicants not Present at Institution.

If Unavoidably Absent.

SEC. 512. If a signer of a petition for Charter is unavoidably absent at the institution of the Council, and his fees and a written explanation of his absence have been received, satisfactory to the instituting officer and a majority of the applicants present, he may, if qualified, after being obligated and instructed in the secret work, be recorded as a charter member of the Council upon a ballot at any stated meeting within four weeks after the institution of such Council.

If Medical Examination not Approved.

SEC. 513. A signer of a petition for Charter, who has undergone a medical examination which is not approved at the time of institution, may, if qualified, be elected by ballot, obligated, instructed in the secret work, and recorded as a charter member at any time within sixty days from the date of institution.

CHAPTER III.

Consolidation of Councils in the same Place.

Preliminary Action by Councils.

SEC. 514. If two or more Councils in the same city or town wish to consolidate, each may apply to the Supreme or Grand Regent for a Dispensation permitting such consolidation, and upon the granting thereof, may appoint a committee of three members to meet with a similar committee from the other Council or Councils to arrange the terms of the consolidation. The report of the joint committee, if favorable to consolidation, shall recommend the adoption of the name and number of one of said Councils, and the date on which the consolidation shall take effect.

1. A Council in one place cannot make formal transfer of its membership and effects to a Council in another place. — [Disapproved Dispensation, No. 40, Pro. 1883, pp. 42, 159, 160, 169, 171.
2. There is no authority for the consolidation of Councils located in different towns or cities. — [Resolution, Pro. 1884, p. 175.

Preliminary Reports to Supreme Secretary.

SEC. 515. Before said consolidation shall be effected, a complete copy of the roll of membership of each Council together with a statement of the last assessment paid, and the total amount paid to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund by each member, signed by the Secretary and Collector, under seal, shall be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary.

Mode of Consolidation.

SEC. 516. If both Councils adopt the report of the Committee, the consolidation shall take place under the supervision of the Supreme or Grand Regent, or a deputy appointed for the purpose, who shall install the officers and make report to the Supreme and Grand Secretary.

1. (*a.*) The new Council is not a continuance of the one whose name and number were selected, and is a new Council subject to the limitation that it cannot abrogate or nullify the terms arranged for by the joint committee (*b.*) The By-Laws of a new Council will be as agreed upon in the terms of consolidation, or, if not so determined, then as the new Council shall adopt. (*c.*) If the terms of consolidation provide for the Regent or Sitting Past Regent, they must be as so provided; otherwise elected as in the formation of a new Council. — [Adopted Report, Pro. 1895, p. 316.

Roll of Consolidated Council.

SEC. **517.** The Secretary and Collector of the consolidated Council shall, within ten days after the consolidation, forward to the Supreme Secretary, under seal, a list of the members in the order of record on the roll and benefit account books of the new Council.

Liabilities of Both Councils.

SEC. **518.** The consolidated Council shall assume and discharge all the liabilities of the Councils consolidated.

If Member does not Desire Consolidation.

SEC. **519.** A member of either of the Councils proposing to consolidate, not wishing to join the consolidated Council, may pay all assessments called on or before the date of consolidation, and one additional assessment in advance, and shall receive a withdrawal card, free of charge, prior to the consolidation, which card shall be good for thirty days. If he neglects to deposit his card in some other Council within said thirty days, his membership in the Order shall cease on the date when the assessment paid by him in advance shall have been called to the Supreme Treasury. If his application for admission to another Council is rejected, he shall be entitled to the privileges of a member at large, as provided in the Laws of the Order.

Reinstatement of Suspended Member.

SEC. **520.** A member of either of the consolidated Councils, who was under suspension at the time of consolidation, may apply to the consolidated Council for reinstatement, and his application shall be received subject to the provisions of the Laws of the Order.

CHAPTER IV.

Existing Councils. — Special Provisions Relating to.

Councils in the Proscribed Territory.

SEC. **521.** All Councils in that portion of Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River, and in south-eastern Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic, included in the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn, and Camden, are each limited and restricted to a membership of one hundred, except Pulaski Council, No. 153, which is limited and restricted to a membership of three hundred, and except Tennessee Council, No. 95, which is limited and restricted to a membership of three hundred. All Councils in the State of Arkansas are each limited and restricted to a membership of two hundred, except Helena Council, No. 129, which is limited and restricted to one hundred. All other Councils of the Order are prohibited from receiving the application of any person residing in the aforesaid territory.

1. Applicants residing within the proscribed territory should not be admitted except to a Council therein, authorized to admit members, with less than the maximum number of members. — [Res., Pro. 1889, pp. 268, 280, 281.

2. Applicants admitted after a Council in the proscribed territory has reached its maximum membership may be compelled to retire from the Order by order of the Supreme Regent, and have all fees returned to them by the Council. — [Tennessee Council, No. 95, Case, Pro. 1880, p. 46.

3. When a Council located within the proscribed territory reaches the maximum limit of membership allowed by law, a person residing in a place where such Council is located cannot be admitted to membership in another Council located in another part of the proscribed territory. — [Decision, Pro. 1890, pp. 82, 299, 300.

4. Justice to the material interests of our large membership requires the Supreme Council to steadfastly adhere to its established policy of refusing risks in certain portions of the Southern States, except so far as the sanitary conditions shall amply justify; yet being ever ready to gladly recognize the growing desire for the benefits the Royal Arcanum confers, and also ready to encourage the realization of such desire, so far as it can be, without incurring extra hazard.—[Res., Pro. 1893, p. 460.

No Application from Proscribed Territory.

SEC. 522. Councils shall not receive applications for membership from persons residing in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina, excepting, however, that portion of Alabama known as the Alabama side of the town of West Point, in the State of Georgia, bounded as follows: Westerly by a line parallel with and everywhere one mile distant westerly from said State line; northerly and southerly by the northerly and southerly boundary lines of said town extended, and easterly by said State line.

1. The admission, through inadvertence, carelessness, or misapprehension of the Laws, of an applicant residing in the proscribed territory is illegal; Benefit Certificates will not be issued to applicants so admitted, and such persons must retire from the Order when so ordered by the Supreme Regent.—[Res., West Point Council, No. 908, Ga., Case, Pro. 1892, p. 380.

Monetary Consideration for Applications.

SEC. 523. A Council shall not allow any monetary consideration to members for securing applications for membership.

1. Offering a prize of some article of value, other than money, for the purpose of inciting members to exert themselves in obtaining members, is not prohibited; but it is unlawful to allow members to choose between the prizes offered and the money value thereof.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1890, pp. 343, 344.

2. Monetary consideration for securing applications for membership (except in the preliminary work of establishing new Councils) is prohibited by the laws of Massachusetts, under which our charter was granted.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1894, p. 324.

Degree Fee.

SEC. 524. The fee for the Degree shall be not less than two dollars. There shall be no repayment or rebate of the Degree fee, or any part thereof.

1. The Degree fee may be graded according to age of applicant.—[Res., Pro. 1890, p. 377.

2. Fixing a minimum initiation fee leaves to the Council the discretion to make such laws regarding the fee above that minimum as may seem best adapted to the particular locality where it is situated, and to the character and peculiarities of the population from which its members are to come.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1891, p. 371.

3. Councils may be fined and dissolved by Grand Regent, for rebate of fees.—[Appeals, Progress and Ivy Leaf Councils, N. Y., Pro. 1893.

Suspended Council not Recognized.

SEC. 525. A Council suspended by the Supreme Regent, or by authority of a Grand Council, shall in no way be recognized as in good standing in the Order until reinstated.

Fee for Dispensation.

SEC. 526. Every application by a Council to the Supreme Regent for a Dispensation shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar, to be paid into the General Fund of the Supreme Council.

May Fine Officers.

SEC. 527. Councils may, by By-Law, impose fines upon officers for wilful non-attendance at stated meetings. Officers refusing or neglecting to pay, within the time prescribed, such fines, may, by vote of the Council, after notice to the delinquent, be punished as prescribed in Section 373.

1. Fines not approved except for wilful non-attendance of officers at stated meetings, and as a penalty imposed after trial.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1893, pp. 302, 386. See Note 4, Sec. 187.

CHAPTER V.

Reports and Remittances to the Supreme and Grand Councils.

Councils under Supreme Council.

SEC. **528.** All Councils, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, shall pay the per capita tax and make semi-annual reports to the Supreme Secretary in accordance with a blank furnished, which report and tax must be in his office on or before the second meeting in July and prior to installation in January, and the Council shall produce a receipt for such tax and report, to entitle it to receive from the Deputy the semi-annual password.

1. A member suspended for non-payment of an assessment on December 31 should be included in the report of the Council as in good standing on that date, and the per capita tax for him should be collected from the Council. — [Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 39; Res. ap., p. 294.

Councils under Grand Council.

SEC. **529.** Councils working under Grand Councils shall make semi-annual reports to the Supreme Council, as provided in the preceding section, and in addition thereto, shall make such reports as the Grand Council of their respective jurisdictions may require.

Reports in Duplicate.

SEC. **530.** All semi-annual reports of Councils, except the roll of membership, shall be made in duplicate, and a copy kept on file by the Secretary.

Special Reports to Supreme Secretary.

SEC. **531.** Each Council shall forward to the Supreme Secretary a copy of its roll of membership, and statement of its accounts of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, or portions thereof, whenever required by him.

CHAPTER VI.

Dissolved Councils.

Demand for Charter and Effects.

SEC. **532.** Upon being notified of the dissolution of a Council, the Supreme or Grand Regent shall, in persou, or through his Deputy, demand the surrender of the Charter, property, and effects of such dissolved Council.

How Delivered.

SEC. **533.** When a Council is dissolved, it shall be the duty of its last Regent or, if there is none, of its senior officer, to deliver up the Charter, books, funds, emblems, uniforms, and other property and effects to the Supreme or Grand Regent, or his Deputy. Any officer or member, having the custody of any part of said property or effects, refusing to surrender the same, may be forever excluded from membership in the Order, even if his Council is reinstated.

When Restored.

SEC. **534.** All funds and effects received by the Supreme or Grand Council from a dissolved Council, shall be restored in the event of its being reinstated by order of the Supreme or Grand Council, or, as provided by Law, by the Supreme or Grand Regent.

Supreme Regent May Rescind Order.

SEC. **535.** Any Council suspended or dissolved by the Supreme Regent may be reinstated by him upon the removal of the cause thereof, or he may, for satisfactory reasons, rescind the order of suspension or dissolution.

Mode of Reinstatement.

SEC. **536.** In case a Council has been suspended by order of the Supreme Regent for more than three consecutive months, it shall not be reinstated, or the order for its suspension rescinded, until the members desiring to be reinstated have passed a medical examination, as required from original applicants for membership, and paid all assessments to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, in accordance with the rule governing individual suspended members who apply for reinstatement. The members of a Council reinstated, after it has been in a state of suspension for three consecutive months, shall be thereafter assessed at the ages they have severally attained at the time of the Council's reinstatement.

TITLE VIII.

DEPUTY SUPREME REGENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Deputy Supreme Regents.

Represent Supreme Regent.

SEC. 550. The Deputy Supreme Regent shall represent the Supreme Regent in the territory not under the jurisdiction of a Grand Council.

Work to be Uniform.

SEC. 551. He shall see that the work of the Councils is uniform in the territory embraced in his Commission and instructions.

1. The Deputy is to report immediately to the Supreme Regent any violation of the laws, rules, and usages of the Order by the Council under his charge, and to offer suggestions as to the state of the Order in his district. All cases are to be thoroughly investigated, and his decisions reported to the Supreme Regent within five days after rendering them. — [Commission, Pro. 1880, p. 15.

Official Visits.

SEC. 552. He shall officially visit all Councils placed under his charge, within thirty days of the receipt of his Commission, see that they are properly instructed, examine their records, roll of membership, and account books, and make a written report of all such visits to the Supreme Secretary within ten days thereafter.

1. Deputy Supreme and Grand Regents are urged to secure one or more brothers to accompany them on all visits to Councils where the same may be done without expense to the Order. — [Res., Pro. 1892, p. 366.

Install Officers.

SEC. 553. He shall install, or cause to be installed, all officers of Councils under his charge. He shall communicate the semi-annual password to the Regent of a Council under his charge only upon the production of a receipt from the Supreme Secretary for the semi-annual report and per capita tax due the Supreme Council.

Other Duties.

SEC. 554. He shall perform such other duties as the Supreme Regent may, from time to time, direct. He shall make a full report of all his official acts to the Supreme Regent in time for him to present it to the Supreme Council at its annual meeting.

TITLE IX.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ORDER.

Chapter I. Supplies for Existing Councils.
" II. Supplies for New Councils.

CHAPTER I.

Supplies for Existing Councils.

Must be Uniform.

SEC. **560.** All books, blanks, badges, jewels, regalia, uniforms, and emblems, used by Grand and Subordinate Councils, shall be of the same quality, size, pattern, and material, and in all respects like those prescribed and furnished by the Supreme Council.

1. The use of stationery bearing upon it the name Royal Arcanum, or any seal, design, or insignia of the Order, for any other purpose than the conduct of the legitimate business and purposes of the Order exclusively, except as provided for or suggested in the ritual, is deprecated.—[Res., Pro. 1891, p. 403.

Forms Prepared by Supreme Secretary.

SEC. **561.** All forms of blanks other than bonds shall be prepared by the Supreme Secretary, and including those now in use, shall be numbered in regular order.

When Blanks Obsolete.

SEC. **562.** When a blank becomes obsolete, the Supreme Secretary shall notify each Grand Secretary and each officer required to use the same, of the fact, and furnish him with a form of the blank to be used instead.

Price of Supplies at Retail.

SEC. **563.** The price of all supplies sold at retail by the Supreme Council to Grand Councils shall be twenty per cent less than the price fixed to Subordinate Councils; and the Committee on Supplies of the Supreme Council may fix a less rate to Grand Councils when purchases are made in large quantities.

1. It is the approved practice of the Committee on Supplies to donate rituals and paraphernalia to Councils who have had the misfortune to lose these supplies by fire; and for the Supreme Secretary to assist Councils to replace their records as far as practicable.—[Res., Pro. 1892, p. 324.

Printed by Supreme Council.

SEC. **564.** All withdrawal and travelling cards; roll-books and application records; General Fund, dues and benefit account books; applications for membership and assessment notices to members shall be printed by the Supreme Council, and must be procured from the Supreme or Grand Secretaries; except that assessment notices to members may be printed from plates procured from the Supreme Secretary.

CHAPTER II.

Supplies for New Councils.

Sets of Supplies.

SEC. **565.** The supplies to be furnished to a Council at the time of institution, with the Dispensation for Charter, for one hundred dollars, shall be:—

Six rituals.
One hundred applications for membership.

One roll-book of membership, application record, and record of beneficiaries.
One General Fund, dues and benefit account book.
Two withdrawal cards.
One Treasurer's receipt book to Collector.
One order book on Treasurer.
One Collector's cash book.
One record book, with form for record of attendance of officers.
One Treasurer's cash book for General Fund and for Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.
One hundred assessment notices.
One sample Benefit Certificate.
Fifty Constitutions.
One hundred Investigating Committee notices.
One hundred receipts for dues.
Twenty-five blank bonds.
One ballot-box.
Two gavels.
Four dozen white balls, and one dozen black cubes.
One trunk for paraphernalia.

Paid for on Delivery.

SEC. **566.** Every set of supplies for a new Council, furnished by the Supreme Council, must be paid for on or before delivery to the Council.

TITLE X.

REGALIA, JEWELS, AND UNIFORM.

Chapter I. Regalia.
" II. Jewels.
" III. Uniform.

CHAPTER I.

Regalia.

Members Must Wear.

SEC. **570.** No member shall be allowed to enter or remain in a Council unless he is clothed in regalia, provided that this shall not apply to new Councils which have not been organized sixty days.

1. As to members of Uniformed Rank wearing uniforms at meetings, see Note 1, Sec. 587.

Of Members.

SEC. **571.** The regalia to be worn by members in the Council shall be a badge, as follows. A ten-pointed metal star two inches in diameter, each point mounted by a malta cross; in centre of star the monogram, V. M. C., and a circle one inch around it; the edge, monogram, and circle are raised. It shall be suspended by a metal bar attached to a blue ribbon one inch wide and one and one-quarter inches long, from a metal crown two inches wide at the extreme points, surmounted by five foliage decorations in relief It shall bear a plain five-pointed star raised in the centre. The total length of badge shall be five inches. The badge is to be worn upon the left breast.

1. Badges may be worn at funerals and other public demonstrations. —[Res., Pro. 1885, p. 221.

2. Councils may, by By-Law, require members to wear white gloves in Council meetings. —[Vote, Pro. 1878, p. 63.

3. The badge of membership consists of a ten-pointed star, with circle enclosing a crown. —[Res., Pro. 1879, p. 110.

4. It is the usage in some jurisdictions to attach a badge of mourning to the officers' jewels, and the same insignia or a sprig of green to the member's badge when attending a brother's funeral. —[Accepted report, Pro. 1887, p. 214.

Of Officers.

SEC. **572.** Each officer and past officer in the Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate Councils, shall wear, as regalia, the appropriate jewel of his office or rank.

Color of.

SEC. **573.** All metal, lace, or embroidery shall be gold or gold color.

1. Blue, red, and purple are the distinguishing colors of the Subordinate, Grand, and Supreme Councils, respectively. —[Accepted report, Pro. 1887, p. 227.

CHAPTER II.

Jewels.

Must be as Prescribed.

SEC. **574.** The jewels of the Order shall be as prescribed in this Chapter.

For Supreme Council Officers.

SEC. **575.** For all Past Supreme Regents, a five-pointed star laid on a circle.

For Supreme Regent, two truncheons laid parallel on a

For Supreme Vice-Regent, one truncheon laid on a circle.
For Supreme Chaplain, open book laid on a circle.
For Supreme Orator, open scroll laid on a circle.
For Supreme Treasurer, crossed keys laid on a circle.
For Supreme Secretary, crossed pens laid on a circle.
For Supreme Guide, crossed staffs laid on a circle.
For Supreme Warden, crossed swords laid on a circle.
For Supreme Sentry, single sword laid on a circle.

For Supreme Trustees and Standing Committees, a metal badge shaped as a ribbon, curved upward toward the centre, and scalloped at each end, two inches long and three-eighths inches wide, with the name of the respective office in metal letters on a purple enamel ground, and laid across the centre of the circle. It shall be suspended in the same manner as all Supreme Council officers' jewels.

For Supreme Auditor, a badge of the same size, materials, and design as that prescribed for the Supreme Trustees and Standing Committees, except the title, which shall be that of Supreme Auditor.

1. Members of the Supreme Council are allowed to take their jewels to their homes, to be returned to the next session. — [Vote, Pro. 1879, p. 106.

For Grand Council Officers.

SEC. 576. For all Past Grand Regents, a five-pointed star laid on a half-circle.

For all other officers of a Grand Council, jewels shall be the same as prescribed for Supreme Officers, except they shall be laid on a half-circle and suspended on a metal bar, having an ornamental point at each end and a circle with monogram V. M. C. in the centre. The bar shall be one and one-half inches long and five-eighths inches wide, attached to a scarlet ribbon seven-eighths inches wide by one inch long, from a metal crown one and one-half inches wide at the extreme points, and seven-eighths inches high, mounted with five long and four short points; each long point shall be surmounted by a ball; a cord of bullion shall extend across the middle, and a five-pointed convex star shall be set in the centre.

Grand Trustees' and Standing Committees' jewels shall be a metal badge shaped as a ribbon, curved upward toward the centre, and scalloped at each end. It shall be two inches long and three-eighths inches wide, with the name of the respective office in metal letters on a red enamel ground; shall be laid on a half-circle two inches in diameter and three-eighths inches wide, with a scroll ornament engraved in relief on its face, and shall be suspended in same manner as other Grand Council officers' jewels. Total length of jewel, three and seven-eighths inches.

For Subordinate Council Officers.

SEC. 577. For all Past Regents, a five-pointed star suspended from a crown-shaped escutcheon by a blue ribbon.

The Collector shall wear, as a jewel, a closed book with a pen laid across it, suspended in the same manner as other Council officers'.

The jewel of the Treasurer shall be crossed keys, two and one-quarter inches long, with ornamental handles, suspended in same manner as other jewels, from a crown one and one-quarter inches high and two inches wide at the extreme points. It shall be mounted by five long points with a ball at the apex of each, and a short point between each long one. A cord of bullion shall extend across the middle, and a convex five-pointed star in the centre. Total length, five inches.

For a Trustee the jewel shall be a metal badge in shape of a ribbon, one and three-quarters inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide, turned under and scalloped at each end, with the word "Trustee" in raised letters on front, and suspended the same as other jewels. Total length, three and one-quarter inches.

For all other Subordinate Council officers, the jewels shall be made in proportion to the one described, and shall be the same as prescribed for Supreme Council officers, but

hang from a crown-shaped escutcheon by a blue ribbon, without circle or any other base, except that the truncheons shall be laid on a section of a circle.

Subordinate Council officers may wear a smaller-sized jewel, if preferred, but it shall in no case be less than three-quarters the size described.

1. The officers' jewels are to be purchased by, and remain the property of, the Council. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 248, 257.

For Medical Officers.

SEC. **578.** For Medical Examiner-in-Chief, a caduceus laid parallel on a circle.

For all State Medical Examiners, the jewel shall be the same as prescribed for the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, but laid on a half-circle.

For Medical Examiners, the jewel shall be a caduceus, the same as prescribed for the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, but suspended in same manner as that of Council officers.

For Deputies.

SEC. **579.** For Deputy Supreme Regent, same as for Supreme Regent, with letter "D" on the ribbon.

For Deputy Grand Regent, same as for Grand Regent, with letter "D" on the ribbon.

For Members.

SEC. **580.** Except the Sitting Past Regent, all Past Regents' jewels worn by members, who have been initiated in the Grand Council, shall be suspended by a red ribbon.

All such jewels, when worn by members who have been initiated in the Supreme Council, shall be suspended by a purple ribbon.

In Grand Councils, except the regular corps of officers, all members who have been initiated in the Supreme Council shall wear the appropriate jewel of their rank suspended by a purple ribbon.

Circles.

SEC. **581.** Each circle shall be two inches in diameter, outside the rim, except that of the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, which shall be two and one-half inches in diameter; the jewels to be of sufficient size to lay on the circle. Each circle shall be suspended from a crown-shaped escutcheon by a strip of appropriate colored ribbon or velvet.

Jewels to be of Gold.

SEC. **582.** All jewels, or other metal devices of whatever rank, shall be of gold, or metal, gold-plated.

CHAPTER III.

Uniform.

Must be as Prescribed.

SEC. **583.** The uniform of the Order shall be worn with black or dark clothes, and shall be as prescribed in this Chapter.

Member Supreme Council and Past Grand Regents.

SEC. **584.** For members of the Supreme Council and all Past Grand Regents, black silk plush chapeau, trimmed with two black and one purple plumes, black rosette with purple centre, and gold or gilt ornament on the left side; sword, gold-plated cross hilt, crown-shaped head, and metal scabbard, with appropriate devices and lettering, to be suspended from

belt with gold-plated chain; belt, one and three-quarter inches wide, with clasp of appropriate design, gilt chains to suspend sword, cross-belt three quarters of an inch wide, to connect with belt by swivel or other suitable fastening. Belt and cross-belt to be made of purple leather, or of purple velvet trimmed on each edge with gold-plated lace and lined with leather. Buff military gauntlet.

For Members of Grand Council and Past Regents.

SEC. **585.** For members of the Grand Council and all Past Regents, the uniform shall be the same as for Supreme Council, except where purple is used the material shall be scarlet.

For Members.

SEC. **586.** For all other members of the Order, the uniform shall be the same as for Supreme Council, except where purple is used the material shall be blue.

Uniform Not Obligatory.

SEC. **587.** The procurement of uniforms by either the Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Councils, shall be optional with each body; but if any is procured or worn, it must be as prescribed by the Supreme Council.

1. The uniformed rank has no legal relation to the Supreme Council. Its members do not violate any law of the Order in wearing the uniform they have chosen, and, if qualified in other respects, may, while clothed in such uniform, be admitted to the Subordinate Councils, just the same as if they wore their ordinary clothing, dress suits, or the uniform of any other military body. — [Decision, Pro. 1893, p. 27, res. ap. 370.

TITLE XI.

THE BOOK OF DUTIES AND PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

CHAPTER I.

The Book of Duties.

Guide in Council Business.

SEC. 600. The Book of Duties is the sole rule and guide for the transaction of the business of Councils, and for conferring the Degree of the Royal Arcanum.

1. New business cannot be transacted in a Council under the head "Good of the Order." — [Decision, Appeal Case, Haddock *v.* Louisville Council, 242, Pro. 1889, pp. 29, 30, 266.

2. *Viva voce* is the recognized usage of the Order in regard to voting in Grand and Subordinate Councils. — [Res., Pro. 1885, p. 246; Promulgated in Cir., Pro. 1886, pp. 13, 193.

3. A motion to adjourn is never strictly in order in a Council. It should be a motion to "proceed to close." This should never be entertained by a Regent until after the prescribed "Order of Business" has been called through. — [Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 251, 257.] An adjourned stated meeting is not recognized. [Adopted Report, Pro. 1893, pp. 367, 368.

4. The Key to the Secret Work should at all times be in the possession of the Regent, and may be procured of the Supreme or Grand Secretaries. — [Accepted report, Pro. 1887, pp. 214, 215.

5. The ceremonials of the Order should receive the same degree of care and attention that has made its business system worthy of universal confidence and respect. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1889, pp. 329, 330.

6. The Regent and Council may permit a Grand Officer to be heard in explanation of a circular from the Grand Regent. — [Appeal of Schade *v.* Chevalier Council, No. 1089. Pro. 1891, pp. 339, 340.

7. The Committee on Supplies prepare a special and distinct edition of the Book of Duties for the use of Grand Council officers, installing Officers, and Deputies Copies of this edition are furnished to Grand Councils by the Supreme Secretary under such regulations as may be adopted by the Committee on Supplies, at the price of fifty cents per copy. Grand Councils are prohibited from furnishing copies of this special edition to Councils, either as a loan, sale, or gift. — [Res., Pro. 1892, pp. 303, 304.

8. The Committee on Supplies issue to such Councils as may so request a copy of the present edition of the Book of Duties in exchange for each obsolete or defaced copy returned to the Supreme Secretary, upon payment of twenty-five cents for each book so exchanged. — [Res., Pro. 1892, p. 304.

Must be Adhered to.

SEC. 601. The Book of Duties must be adhered to in all respects, unless special authority to use substitutes for portions thereof is granted by the Supreme Council or the Supreme Regent.

1. All applications for permission to use substitutes must be accompanied by a copy and full description of the work proposed to be used, together with a pledge on the part of the Council and its officers that the Degree will be conferred from memory, and without the use of the Ritual. — [Cir. Pro. 1890, p. 20; Res. ap., p. 300.

2. Substitutes not exemplifying the fundamental principles of the Order are not allowed, The Supreme Regent has power to revoke any such permission at his discretion. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1888, pp. 271, 272. Adopted report and Res., Pro. 1894.

3. The reading of the Minutes cannot be waived and laid over until the next meeting, even by unanimous vote of the Council, if the record book is present, and if not, the Secretary should be sent for it. — Appeal, Swain *v.* G. R. Mass., Pro. 1894, p. 319.

4. Any initiatory ceremony not provided for in the Book of Duties is strictly prohibited, except in cases where the Supreme Regent shall, by Dispensation, authorize definite changes in part second of Duty IX. All such Dispensations remain in force until revoked by the Supreme Regent. The new form must, in opinion of Supreme Regent, be superior to that now in use. — [Res., Pro. 1894, p. 381.

5. The initiation of other than its own candidates, by a Council using a permitted Substitute, was prohibited.—[Res., Pro 1894 p. 417.] This restriction was withdrawn at the next session.—[Report Com. Secret Work, and action thereon, Pro. 1894, pp. 372, 380, 381.

CHAPTER II.

Cushing's Manual.—Other Rules.

Cushing's Manual the Guide.

SEC. **602.** Cushing's Manual shall govern the parliamentary practice in all departments of the Order, when it does not conflict with any established Law or Rule of the Order.

1. Anything adopted informally by the Supreme Council is made legal and formal by the subsequent approval of the minutes of such action by legal vote necessary for its adoption.—[Decision, Pro. 1878, p. 52.

2. The acceptance of a report will adopt so much of the report as it recommends for adoption.—[Ruling of S. R. in Session, Pro. 1883, p. 135.

3. A motion was made to reconsider the reference of a report, and it was then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried. Held, that laying the motion to reconsider on the table carried with it the report and proposed reference.—[Decision, Pro. 1891, pp. 339, 366, 367.

4. The mover of a substitute has a right to close the debate on the substitute.—[Decision, Pro. 1891, p. 366.

5. A report looking to legislation having been submitted by unanimous consent on the first day of the session, a point of order was raised that the report could not be entertained. Held, that the point was not well taken.—[Decision, Pro. 1892, p. 274.

6. A motion to expunge from the records a recorded vote, is a dangerous precedent, to be made under any order of business of the Book of Duties, and Committee on Laws requested to prepare amendments to prevent any such act.—[Appeal. Barnard *v.* G. R. N. Y., Pro. 1894.

7. A Council voted to proceed to the trial of a member upon charges preferred. A member afterward requested leave to record his vote and protest against the vote, and the Council denied the request. Upon appeal, the Council was sustained for the reason that the member failed to prefer his request before the question was decided.—[Appeal, Evans *v.* G. R. N. J., Pro. 1894.

8. The number of times in which a subject may be introduced in a Council in one term should not be limited.—[Adopted Report, Pro. 1895, p. 278.

Other Rules.

SEC. **603.** Any Council may, subject to approval by the Committee on Laws of the Supreme or Grand Council, adopt Rules of Order other than those laid down in Cushing's Manual.

1. A Council may enact a rule of order prescribing the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made.—[Accepted report, Pro. 1883, pp. 146, 147, 151, 161.

2. Code of Rules has the effect of By-Laws, but is without force unless approved by a Committee on Laws.—[Appeal, Pro. 1885, pp. 42, 146. See also Report Com. on Laws, Pro. 1895, p. 314.

TITLE XII.

OFFENCES, PENALTIES, AND JUDICATURE.

Chapter I. Misconduct and Non-feasance of Grand and Subordinate Councils, and Penalties.
" II. Misconduct and Non-feasance of Officers.
" III. Offences of Members, and Penalties.
" IV. Summary Suspension and Removal of Grand and Subordinate Officers.
" V. Complaints and Charges.
" VI. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council in the Misconduct of Members.
" VII. Preferring Charges against Members in Councils.
" VIII. Trials Ordered by the Supreme Regent or a Grand Regent.
" IX. Trials by Councils and Mode of Procedure.
" X. Removal of Proceedings after Complaint.

CHAPTER I.

Misconduct and Non-feasance of Grand and Subordinate Councils, and Penalties.

Of Grand Councils.

SEC. **610.** Any Grand Council may be suspended or dissolved and its Charter forfeited for any of the following causes: —

(1.) For neglecting to hold regular meetings, unless prevented from doing so by some unavoidable circumstance.

(2.) When its membership diminishes to less than six in number.

(3.) For neglecting or refusing to make its returns or pay its dues to the Supreme Council.

(4.) For neglecting or refusing to conform to the Constitutions, Laws, or Regulations of the Order.

Of Subordinate Councils.

SEC. **611.** Any Council may be fined, suspended, or dissolved and its Charter forfeited for any of the following causes:

(1.) For neglecting to hold regular meetings, unless prevented from doing so by some unavoidable circumstance.

(2.) When, after having been organized one year or longer, its membership in good standing is less than eleven.

(3.) For non-payment of its dues or other obligations to its Grand or the Supreme Council.

(4.) For failure to make the semi-annual or annual reports, as required by law, or to properly correct the same, when so required by the Supreme or Grand Secretary.

(5.) For failing to prefer charges against an officer or member, amenable thereto under Chapters II. and III. of this Title, within thirty days after the commission of an offence, or for failing to duly try an officer or member when charges are preferred against him, or for failing to enforce sentence against an officer or member convicted by it under said Chapters, within ten days of his conviction.

(6.) For neglecting or refusing to conform to the Constitutions, Laws, or Regulations of the Order, or for violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

(7.) For any act of wilful insubordination or contempt of

1. Grand Councils have power to order trial, and, in case of conviction, to impose penalties for the violation of any or all Laws and usages of the Order, excepting those controlling the W. and O. B. Fund. The same power may be exercised by a Grand Regent during the recess of his Grand Council. Contemptuous treatment of a Grand Regent, by refusing to accept and be governed by an official letter addressed to the Council, is cause for exercising the above-named power. — [Adopted report, Case of Unique Council *v.* G. R. N. J., Pro. 1889, p. 330.

2. A Council failing to forward the applications and Benefit Certificate fees within the required time may, after notice of delinquency, by order of the Supreme Regent, be declared suspended, and all its members suspended from all benefits from this Order. — [Order of S. R., Pro. 1879, p. 4.

Prohibited Circulars.

SEC. **612.** No circular, resolution, or document relating to the ritual, laws, or general management of the Order, or abusive of any officer in the Order, or making an appeal to any Council for relief, shall be published, issued, or circulated by a Council or member of the Order, or be read in or acted upon by any Council, unless the same shall bear the approval of the Grand Regent of the jurisdiction in which it is published, issued, or circulated, or of the Supreme Regent, if published, issued, or circulated under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Council.

How Suspension, etc., Ordered.

SEC. **613.** The suspension, dissolution, or forfeiture of Charter of a Grand or Subordinate Council may be ordered by a majority vote of the Supreme Council at a regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, or by the Supreme Regent during the recess of the Supreme Council, in the manner set forth in this Title. But nothing contained in this Title shall prevent the suspension or dissolution of any Grand or Subordinate Council for failure to pay any tax, assessment, or other dues, or for failure to make returns, or the suspension of members for non-payment of assessments to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, dues or fines, without charges or trial, as otherwise provided by the Laws of the Order.

Summary Action by Supreme Regent.

SEC. **614.** The power to suspend or dissolve a Grand Council may be exercised by the Supreme Regent, summarily, without trial, for the first, second, and third causes enumerated in Section 610.

Summary Action by Supreme Regent or Grand Regent.

SEC. **615.** The power to suspend or dissolve a Council may be exercised by the Supreme Regent, summarily, without trial, for the first, second, third, and seventh causes enumerated in Section 611. A Grand Regent may summarily suspend a Council for the same causes.

CHAPTER II.

Misconduct and Non-feasance of Officers

OF ALL OFFICERS.

Offences and Penalties.

SEC. **616.** Any officer of the Supreme or a Grand Council, or of any Council, may be removed or suspended from his office, and a successor to such officer may be appointed in the manner provided in this Title, for misconduct in office, for incompetence or persistent neglect of the duties of his office, or any wilful insubordination or contempt of any lawful higher authority in the Order, or for any offence against the provisions of Chapter III. of this Title.

1. A Treasurer of a Council who is a party to an attachment laid in his own hands as Treasurer with a view of diverting the fund from the payment of the beneficiary of his deceased brother, and subjecting it to the payment of the debt of a copartnership, is guilty of conduct contrary to his duties as an officer and member of the Order in relation to [illegible] beneficiary. — [Adopted report, Ober Case, Pro. 1893, p. 227.

OF SUPREME OFFICERS.

How Suspension of Supreme Officers Ordered.

SEC. **617.** The Supreme Regent, Supreme Vice-Regent, the Sitting Past Supreme Regent, Supreme Orator, the Chairmen of the Committees on Laws, Finance, and Appeals of the Supreme Council, any five of them concurring; shall have power, on written accusation, presented to either of them against any officer of the Supreme Council, of any cause for suspension or removal from office mentioned in Section 616 of this chapter, with evidence by affidavit, or otherwise, in their judgment justifying action, to order the suspension from office of such officer and appoint a successor *ad interim* to such suspended officer. which orders shall be binding and take effect as to all parties in interest immediately upon the delivery thereof to the suspended officer, or the leaving at his last usual place of residence or business. In case the accusation shall be presented against any of the officers named in this section, such officer shall be disqualified to act, and the remaining officers herein named shall designate some other officer or member of the Supreme Council to act in the place of such accused officer.

The Citation.

SEC. **618.** When an order for the suspension of any officer of the Supreme Council is issued under Section 617, such order shall be accompanied with a citation to the officer suspended, requiring him to appear before the officers issuing the citation, at a place and at a time designated therein, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of such citation, and to show cause why such order of suspension should not remain in force until the next session of the Supreme Council.

Copy of Accusation.

SEC. **619.** A certified copy of the accusation, and a l evidence reduced to writing, on which such order was granted, shall accompany the citation.

Citation may Precede Suspension.

SEC. **620.** Upon written accusation filed with any of the officers mentioned in Section 617, any five of said officers may, before ordering suspension, issue a citation accompanied with a copy of the accusation, which shall be served in the manner provided in Section 618, requiring the accused officer to appear at a place and time therein designated, as provided in Section 618, to show cause why he should not be suspended or removed.

The Hearing.

SEC. **621.** On the day and at the place designated in the citation issued under this Chapter, the officers authorized to issue the same, or any five of their number, shall, unless good cause shall appear to their judgment for adjournment of the hearing, proceed to hear the evidence offered by the accused and the accuser, with power to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place. They shall permit counsel to be heard on both sides.

The Decision.

SEC. **622.** Upon all the evidence and arguments adduced they may continue or revoke any order of suspension and appointment before granted, or if such orders have not been issued, may grant the same to continue until action thereon at the next session of the Supreme Council. Such orders shall be binding upon all persons and Councils until annulled by the Supreme Council in session.

Action Reported to Supreme Council.

SEC. **623.** At the first annual or special meeting of the Supreme Council, following any suspension ordered under the provisions of Section 617, the officers ordering the same shall, on the first day of the session, submit a report of all the evidence and findings, and action thereon, to the Supreme Council, who shall review the same, if requested by the sus-

pended officer or accuser, and approve or disapprove such findings and action as the justice of the case may require; and may order that such suspension shall take effect as a final removal of such officer from the date of the order granted upon the hearing by the removing officers under Section 617, or from a date fixed by the Supreme Council. The action of the Supreme Council on such report shall finally conclude all persons and Councils interested.

Loss of Salary, etc.

SEC. 624. Any officer whose suspension, ordered or continued, after a hearing, as provided in Section 621, is approved by the Supreme Council, shall not be entitled to any salary or other compensation or rights as such officer from the date of the first order of suspension.

CHAPTER III.

Offences of Members.

Violation of Law.

SEC. 625. Any member of the Order who shall be found guilty of violating any provisions of the Constitutions or General Laws of the Order, shall be fined, suspended, or expelled, as the Laws of the Order may prescribe.

Revealing Secret Work.

SEC. 626. A member who shall improperly reveal any of the private words, tokens, signs, grips, passwords (past or present), mode of procedure to gain admission into a Council, Degree ceremony, or any private business transacted in a Council, — all of which are secrets to be kept inviolate, — shall, upon conviction thereof, be expelled.

Conduct Unbecoming a Member.

SEC. 627. A member who shall be guilty of any immoral practice or improper conduct, violative of his duties, or of the obligation, and unbecoming his profession as a member of the Order, or of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, or who shall enter his Council in a state of intoxication, shall, upon conviction thereof, be suspended or expelled.

1. The suppression or concealment of important or essential facts in relation to a business transaction by a member, by which other members are induced to engage in such business enterprise, may amount to conduct unbecoming the profession of a member of the Order, and a violation of the obligation taken by members, for which the offending member may be tried. — [Report adopted, in case of Chandler *et al.*, Missouri Case, Pro. 1890, pp. 350, 351, Note 1, Sec. 641.

2. A member charged another with violating his obligation and defrauding a brother of his just dues. They had differed on financial matters purely personal to each other. The Council recommended that no action be taken. Upon appeal the Grand Regent dismissed the case. The Supreme Council approved the decision. — [Appeal, Spalding *v.* G. R. Tenn., Pro. 1893, p. 443.

3. A Council was invited to attend church and listen to a discourse adapted to the occasion (Sunday immediately following Royal Arcanum Day, June 23). The Council decided the invitation was out of order on the ground it was introducing something of a sectarian character at a Council meeting. Upon appeal, held: the acceptance of such an invitation does not come within the prohibition of our obligation. — [Appeal, Klein *v.* G. R. N. J., Pro. 1894.] It was further held: the right to accept or decline such invitation would not include authority to consider and debate a matter of sectarian character. — [Adopted report of Com. on Secret Work, Pro. 1894, pp. 319, 372.

Divulging Opposition to Applicant.

SEC. 628. A member who shall divulge to an applicant for membership the name of a member who reported unfavorably upon his application, or otherwise opposed said applicant becoming a member of the Order, shall, upon conviction thereof, for the first offence, be fined a sum not exceeding five dollars, and for the second he shall be suspended

Admission by Misrepresentation.

SEC. 629. If any member shall have obtained admission into the Order by false statement, concealment, deception, or

evasion of facts, either in his application, in his answers to the questions in his medical examination, or in his representations to the Investigating Committee, regarding his personal or family history, or present condition of health, age, habits, or character, he shall be liable to expulsion therefor. On the receipt of satisfactory information, the Supreme Regent, the Grand Regent, or the Regent of his Council, shall institute inquiries touching the manner by which such member obtained his admission into the Order. If it appears that the case demands investigation, the member shall be brought to trial in the form provided in the Laws of the Order; and if the charge of falsehood, evasion, deception, or concealment of facts be sustained, the member so charged shall be expelled from the Order.

1. The word "admission" in Sec. 629 embraces reinstatement as well as original application. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1895, p. 278.

Improper Use of Funds.

SEC. **630.** Should a member appropriate any of the funds or the effects of the Order, or any department thereof, to his own use, contrary to the Constitutions, Laws, and Regulations, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be expelled.

1. A Collector was indebted to a Council and gave notes in settlement. He also had deposited $395 of Council funds in a bank, just before it failed. Later on the same brother was elected and installed as Collector for the ensuing term. Upon appeal, held: that such indebtedness did not furnish competent testimony upon which a conviction of misappropriating funds could be sustained; that his installation while indebted to the Council, was illegal; and that he could not be appointed Collector *pro tem.* until a vacancy could be filled. — [Appeal, Cowan and Sullivan *v.* G. R. Tenn., Everett Case in Nashville, No. 92, Pro. 1894, pp. 344–5.

Improperly Obtain Sick Benefits.

SEC. **631.** A member making use of any improper means to obtain sick benefits, shall, upon conviction thereof, be suspended or expelled.

Failing to Attend Sick Members.

SEC. **632.** Should any member fail or neglect to perform the duty assigned him, to attend sick or disabled members of his Council, he may be fined in any sum not less than one dollar for such neglect or failure, by vote of his Council, without formal trial.

Preferring False Charges.

SEC. **633.** If a member of the Order shall make to his Council, or to its Regent, a complaint against a member of his or any other Council, that shall prove to be unfounded, or false and malicious, the Regent shall disclose the name of the informant to the Council, on a demand of a majority of the members present, that he may be fined, suspended, or expelled, after trial.

Improper use of Name of the Order.

SEC. **634.** A member who shall use the name Royal Arcanum, either alone or in connection with any other word or words, figure or device, or design, as a name of any other benefit society or other enterprise for paying sick or death benefits, not authorized by the Supreme Council, or who shall use the name Royal Arcanum in connection with any social club, society or organization not exclusively conducted by actual members of this Order, shall be suspended or expelled, on conviction thereof, after trial.

CHAPTER IV.

Summary Suspension and Removal of Grand and Subordinate Officers.

By the Supreme or Grand Regent.

SEC. **635.** The Supreme or Grand Regent shall have original power to suspend any Grand Council officer subject to suspension or removal from office under Section 616, which

and shall conclude all persons and Councils until such suspension is annulled, as provided in this Title. The Supreme Regent shall have power, when no provision therefor is made by the Grand Council in its Constitution and Laws, to accept the resignation of a Grand Regent.

Charges Referred.

SEC. **636.** When any suspension is ordered, under the provisions of the preceding section, the officer ordering the suspension shall, within five days thereafter, cause a charge or charges against the officer suspended to be preferred, and referred to Trial Committee, as provided in Section 652.

Removal of Council Officers Without Citation.

SEC. **637.** The Supreme or Grand Regent may suspend or remove any officer of a Council from office for any cause mentioned in Section 616, and in case of suspension shall cause charges to be preferred, and referred to a Trial Committee for proceedings thereon, as provided in Section 652.

CHAPTER V.

Complaints and Charges.

AGAINST GRAND OR SUBORDINATE COUNCILS.

How Charges Preferred.

SEC. **638.** The Supreme Regent, when, in his opinion, any Grand or Subordinate Council, or a Grand Regent, when, in his opinion, any Council within his jurisdiction, shall be amenable to a charge or charges for a violation of the provisions of Chapter I. of this Title, shall cause such charge or charges to be preferred in the name of the Supreme or Grand Council, and refer the same to a Trial Committee, to be constituted as provided in Section 652; provided, that when any complaint or charge against a Council in a Grand jurisdiction is filed with the Supreme Regent, he may, in his discretion, refer the same to the Grand Regent for investigation and trial. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit the summary powers to suspend or dissolve Grand or Subordinate Councils conferred upon the Supreme and Grand Regent in Sections 614 and 615.

AGAINST GRAND OR SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Any Member May Accuse.

SEC. **639.** Any member of the Order may cause a charge or charges to be filed with the Grand or Supreme Regent against any officer of a Grand or Subordinate Council. If the Grand or Supreme Regent shall deem the charge or charges sufficiently specific and to charge a violation of duty or of law mentioned in Section 616, he shall refer the same to a Trial Committee, as provided in Section 652.

CHAPTER VI.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council in the Misconduct of Members.

Original Jurisdiction.

SEC. **640.** If it shall appear to the Supreme Council, or during the recess thereof to the Supreme Regent, upon a charge or complaint made in writing, or otherwise, or if it shall in any other manner appear probable, that any member of the Order is amenable to a charge or charges of a violation of any provision of the Constitutions or Laws of the Order, or of any obligation or duty as a member or officer, the Supreme Council, or during the recess thereof, the Supreme Regent, may cause any proper charge or charges, if filed, to be preferred, or if not filed, may cause the same to be pre-

ferred in the name of the Supreme Council, against the member complained of, and referred to a Trial Committee, appointed as provided in Section 652, for trial, or the said complaint may be referred to the Grand or Subordinate Council having jurisdiction over the member complained of, for investigation or trial. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Council and the Supreme Regent, in the trial of cases arising under this section, is original and in addition to the appellate jurisdiction exercised in cases of trials by Grand and Subordinate Councils.

When Jurisdiction Exercised.

SEC. **641.** When Grand Councils have jurisdiction over their officers and members and Councils under their jurisdiction; when Councils have jurisdiction over their officers and members, in like cases to those set forth in the preceding section,—the Supreme Council or the Supreme Regent shall not exercise original jurisdiction, except by removal of trial in cases provided for in Section 682, unless said Grand or Subordinate Council, its officers, or Inquiry or Investigating Committee, shall fail to prefer a charge or charges or bring to trial the offending officer or member within thirty days from the commission of the alleged offence; or, if he be tried and found guilty, shall not inflict the penalty therefor within ten days after said finding. But the Supreme Council shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of its own officers and members.

1. A complaint was referred to and considered by the Inquiry Committee, who reported to the Regent that there were no grounds for charges. Held, that the Council had failed to bring the member to trial, and the Supreme Council could legally exercise original jurisdiction.—[Decision on appeal in session, Pro. 1889, p. 230; Reaffirmed after trial and conviction, Missouri Case, Pro. 1890, pp. 350, 351. See Note 1, Sec. 627.

2. A Council was ordered by the Supreme Council to try a member for violation of the laws; the trial was had in the manner prescribed by the Supreme Council, and the member adjudged not guilty. Held, that no one outside of that Council has the right to make complaint against the decision; and there being no appeal by a member of that Council such trial is a finality.—[Report and Res., Goddard Case, Pro. 1891, pp. 382, 383.

CHAPTER VII.

Preferring Charges against Members in Councils.

Regent to make Complaints.

SEC. **642.** It shall be the duty of the Regent, by virtue of his office, and in the name of his Council, to make complaint against any member thereof amenable to the penal provisions of the Constitutions and Laws, and immediately refer the same to the Inquiry Committee; but this section shall not excuse any other officer or member of the Order, cognizant of the facts, from making such complaint.

1. Charges may be preferred against a member in good standing for violation of the Laws of the Order while he was under suspension by sentence of the Council.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, pp. 254, 257.

2. A member while under suspension for non-payment of an assessment cannot be expelled, even if guilty of an offence for which expulsion is the penalty. He can be rejected by ballot on application for reinstatement.—[Decision, Pro. 1885, p. 257.

3. For neglect of a duty imposed by a By-Law of a Council, a fine prescribed in such By-Law may be enforced by the Council without formal charges and trial.—[Decision, Pro. 1888, pp. 33, 240, 241.

4. An insane member cannot be tried or suspended by a Council.—[Decision, Pro. 1887, pp. 30, 221, 222.

Complaints.—How Made.

SEC. **643.** If an officer or member shall violate any of the provisions of the Constitutions, Laws, Regulations, or Usages of the Order, it shall be the duty of any member, who may come to the knowledge of the same, to immediately give a written notice of such violation or transgression to the Regent of the Council to which the complainant belongs (a member may make written complaint in open Council.) The Regent shall forthwith refer a copy of such communication (concealing the name of the informant) to the Inquiry Committee.

1. A Council cannot impose a fine upon an officer for neglect of official duty, without a trial had upon charges preferred. — [Appeal case, Wassman v. Chattanooga Council, No. 137, Pro. 1883, pp. 56, 183.

Complaint against Member of Another Council.

SEC. **644.** A member in good standing may make a written complaint to the Regent of his Council against a member of another Council. The Regent shall forward a certified copy of the complaint, attested by the Secretary, under seal of his Council, to the Regent of the Council of which the accused is a member. Such complaint shall be referred to the Inquiry Committee by the Regent, in like manner as if presented by a member of his own Council.

The Inquiry Committee.

SEC. **645.** The Vice-Regent, Orator, and Sitting Past Regent shall be the Inquiry Committee, unless by sickness, absence, or other disqualification hereinafter named, either of them cannot serve, in which case the officer next in rank below the rank of Treasurer, who is not disqualified therefor, as herein provided, shall serve on such Committee; and in case there are not sufficient officers qualified to act, then the Committee may be filled, by appointment of the Regent, from the members of the Council. If any officer or member, who would otherwise be eligible to serve upon such Committee, is a relative of the accuser or accused, or his business partner or employer, or employee, or is in the employment of his employer, then such officer, or member, shall thereby be disqualified from serving on such Committee.

Investigation of Complaint.

SEC. **646.** The Inquiry Committee shall proceed, without delay, to investigate the matters stated in a complaint referred to them by the Regent, and if, in their opinion, there are just grounds therefor, they shall, as early as practicable, prefer a charge or charges against the accused, specifying therein the particular matter of offence with which he is charged.

Accused to be Heard.

SEC. **647.** When the Inquiry Committee shall have obtained evidence which, in their opinion, will justify the presentation of a charge or charges, they shall, before presenting the same, notify the accused of their finding, and give him an opportunity to present rebutting evidence, and upon the whole hearing they shall make their report to the Council.

Charges Read in Council.

SEC. **648.** When a charge is preferred against an officer or member, it shall be read in open Council at a stated meeting, and entered upon the records.

Counsel.

SEC. **648a.** The accused may be represented by counsel at all stages of proceedings. The Inquiry Committee shall, upon presentation of their report, and of the charges submitted by them, name some competent person who shall act as counsel for the Order in the prosecution of said charges. Such counsel in both cases must be members of the Order in good standing.

The Charges.

SEC. **649.** The charges shall be sufficient if they state clearly the accusation, although not in technical terms.

Notice to Accused.

SEC. **650.** The Secretary shall immediately furnish a copy of the charge or charges, under the seal of the Council, to the accused, and cite him to appear at the second stated meeting thereafter to answer thereto; and if his residence be in a distant town or place, the citation must be sent by mail to his last known residence, with a notice to appear personally, or by attorney, to answer at such reasonable time as will enable him to receive the notice and comply therewith.

1. A member was expelled without trial, the Council practically ignoring the provisions of Law relating to trial of members. The action of the Council was reversed. Held: that a member, no matter what offence he may have committed, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, conducted in accordance with the procedure provided in our Constitutions and Laws. — [Decision, Appeal, Spang *v.* Leechburg Council, No. 1045, Pa., Pro. 1894.] Re-affirmed in Appeal Case of Hoage *v.* Roseville Council, No. 992, N. J., Pro. 1894, and held: that every member, no matter how pestiferous or guilty he may be, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, had in accordance with our laws, and the evidence must be sufficient to justify the finding of the Council.

When Complaint cannot be Dismissed.

SEC. **651.** A complaint cannot be dismissed or indefinitely postponed after the Inquiry Committee has reported a charge or charges to the Council, or after charges preferred in open Council by a member have been found to be sufficient in form, or referred to a committee or member to take testimony thereon; but a trial must be had.

CHAPTER VIII.

Trials Ordered by the Supreme or Grand Regent.

Trial Committee.

SEC. **652.** When any charge is referred for trial by the Supreme or Grand Regent, a Trial Committee shall be appointed by the officer so referring, to consist of not less than three and not more than five members of the Order, who shall, if practicable, be members of the Supreme or Grand Council presided over by the officer referring the charge.

1. As to Trial Manual, see Pro. 1894, p. 289, and Pro. 1895, p. 243.

Ineligibility for Trial Committee.

SEC. **653.** The following described persons shall be disqualified to act as members of a Trial Committee appointed by the Supreme or Grand Regent, viz.: —

On charges against a Grand Council, members subject to its jurisdiction.

On charges against a Council, or officer or member thereof, members of the same Council.

The Citation.

SEC. **654.** The Trial Committee shall transmit a copy of the charge or charges to the Grand Secretary of the accused Grand Council, or to the Secretary of the accused Council, or to the officer or member, together with a citation to the party so charged, to appear before said committee to answer and stand trial upon said charge or charges at the place and time in said citation mentioned, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than thirty days from the date of mailing of said citation.

Service of Citation.

SEC. **655.** It shall be deemed a sufficient service of the copy of the charges and of the citation if they are mailed by the Chairman of the Trial Committee in registered letter to the last known post-office address of the Secretary of the accused Grand or Subordinate Council, or of the officer or member.

If Accused Fails to Appear.

SEC. **656.** If the accused fails to appear in obedience to the citation, after due service thereof, or upon a plea of guilty, the Trial Committee issuing the citation may make an order of suspension, or continue one granted, or order the removal of the accused from office.

Taking Testimony.

SEC. **657.** The Trial Committee, or a majority of them, shall meet at the time and place named in the citation, and then and there hear, and reduce to writing, all testimony offered by the accuser and accused. They may take testimony *ex parte* to determine the facts, nature, and degree of

the offence, if the accused pleads guilty, or fails to appear after due service of citation. Testimony shall be signed by the witnesses so testifying.

Committee's Decision.

SEC. **658.** The Trial Committee, or a majority thereof, shall submit to the Supreme Regent or Grand Regent, appointing it, a written report and opinion; in which, if the party tried be found guilty, they shall declare the penalty that, in their judgment, should be enforced against the offender.

Enforcement of Decision.

SEC. **659.** The Supreme or Grand Regent, by whom the Committee is appointed, is hereby fully authorized and empowered to enforce the penalty recommended in the report and opinion of the Trial Committee, if it meets his approval; or he may increase or diminish such penalty, or substitute another penalty therefor, and enforce the same in like manner as though recommended by said Committee. The Supreme Regent shall report the case and his action thereon, together with the recommendations of the Trial Committee, at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council, and the Grand Regent shall, in cases reported to him, make like report to his Grand Council; but his decision and action shall be in full force and effect until reversed by the Supreme Council, or the Grand Council to which such report is made.

1. Officers of a Council were, after trial, removed and reprimanded by the Grand Regent, for refusing and neglecting to conform to the Laws of the Order. Upon appeal the action of the Grand Regent was approved, and the principle laid down that an illegal act is not justified even if the officer who performs it thinks he is doing or subserving the best interest of the Order.—[Appeal, Brazer and others, of Suffolk Council, No. 60, *v.* G. R. Mass., Pro. 1893.

The Penalty.

SEC. **660.** The judgment of the Committee may, in cases where the penalty is not otherwise limited, be that of expulsion from the Order, removal or suspension from office, suspension from membership, or both, or pecuniary fine, or a reprimand. In case the penalty is a pecuniary fine, such fine shall be paid, in case the Committee is appointed by the Supreme Regent, to the General Fund of the Supreme Council; and in case such Committee is appointed by the Grand Council, to the General Fund of his Grand Council.

Filling Vacancy in Office.

SEC. **661.** In cases of the removal or suspension from office of any officer under the provisions of this Title, unless the vacancy thereby created is immediately filled by election by the Grand or Subordinate Council of which the person removed was an officer, the authority ordering such suspension or removal shall forthwith appoint a successor to fill the office for the unexpired term, or, in case of suspension, until the officer suspended is legally reinstated in such office.

Turn Over Property.

SEC. **662.** An officer receiving notice of his suspension or removal from office, and of the election or appointment of his successor, shall thereupon turn over to his successor in office all books, papers, money, and other property of the Order, or any department thereof, in his possession, with a proper account thereof.

CHAPTER IX.

Trials by Councils and Mode of Procedure.

Time for Trial.

SEC. **663.** At the second stated meeting of a Council, after the reading of a charge, or charges, as provided in Section 648, a trial shall be had unless then postponed to a certain time. If the accused is present when the charge is read, and he and the Council are ready, the investigation and trial may at once proceed without delay.

1. As to Trial Manual, see Pro. 1894, p. 289, and Pro. 1895, p. 243.

Pleading by Accused.

SEC. **663a.** The accused may plead to charges made against him, or any specification of any of said charges, as follows: first, as to jurisdiction; second, to the sufficiency of the charges and specifications, both as to form, and as to whether any crime, misdemeanor or other offence is properly charged; third, as to whether defendant is guilty or not guilty; fourth, as to any other matter of defence.

Notice to Witnesses.

SEC. **664.** When the time for the trial of a member has been fixed, the Secretary, upon being furnished with a list of the witnesses on both sides, shall immediately notify them to appear at the time and place set for the trial, to give testimony therein.

If Witnesses not Members.

SEC. **665.** If any of the witnesses are not members of the Order, the Regent shall direct the Inquiry Committee to take the testimony of such witnesses, and to return the same in writing to the Council by the evening set for the trial, the accused member being notified of the time and place of taking such testimony.

The Trial.

SEC. **666.** The Council, at the second stated meeting after the reading of the charge, or at such other time as may be fixed, shall proceed with the trial, in accordance with the Laws, Rules, Regulations, and Usages of the Order.

No Ex-parte Statement.

SEC. **667.** Upon the trial of a member, an *ex-parte* statement cannot be introduced as testimony; his wife cannot be permitted to testify, but all evidence tending to a fair investigation of his case may be admitted.

Testimony on every Specification.

SEC. **668.** Every specification of a charge, that in itself imports a direct offence against the Laws of the Order, must be inquired into by testimony during the trial.

If Charge Sustained.

SEC. **669.** After the Council has had a full hearing of all the testimony offered, it shall proceed to ballot on each charge or part thereof, separately. If the Council, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, sustains a charge, in whole or in part, the accused shall retire to the ante-room, and the Council must proceed to fix some order of punishment for the offence.

Fixing the Penalty.

SEC. **670.** The Secretary shall then read in open Council the charge or charges, or the part or parts thereof, that have been sustained; then the Regent shall, without motion, proceed to put the question on the highest order of punishment provided for such offence, and, if lost, he shall put the next highest; and he shall so proceed until some order of punishment provided for in the Laws of the Order is agreed upon by a vote of two thirds of the members present. Where the Law fixes only one penalty, the Regent, or if he is absent, the officer occupying the Regent's station, may declare and impose such penalty without an additional vote being taken to fix the same.

If Guilty, Penalty Must be Affixed.

SEC. **671.** The Council, having found the accused guilty, must affix some penalty recognized in the Laws of the Order. Should the vote be taken on all the forms of punishment without the requisite vote in favor of either, the Regent shall commence again with the highest order, and, if need be, go through them again; and he shall so continue until some

If Suspension the Punishment.

SEC. **672.** Whenever the Council shall decide to punish by suspension of the member, a motion may be made to fix the time, and two amendments may be offered thereto, which shall be decided without debate. The Regent upon receiving such motions shall put them to vote, commencing with the lowest period named. If neither be agreed upon, a second motion may be made, with two amendments permitted thereto, which shall be put to vote in a like manner, and the Regent shall so proceed until some period of time for suspension is determined by a majority vote of the members present.

If Fine the Punishment.

SEC. **673.** If the Council shall decide to punish by fine, the same course shall be adopted in determining the amount thereof as is provided in fixing time of suspension, and a majority of members present shall decide.

Decision Communicated to Accused.

SEC. **674.** When the Council has determined upon the order of punishment, the decision shall be communicated to him in person in the Council by the Regent at the same stated meeting, or written notice of the same shall be immediately served upon him by the Secretary, under seal of the Council, by handing it to him in person, leaving it at his residence, or mailing it, postage prepaid, to his last given address appearing on the books of the Collector of the Council.

Votes by Ball Ballot.

SEC. **675.** All votes taken upon sustaining a charge, or part thereof, or in fixing penalties, upon the trial of a member, shall be by ball ballot; white balls being in the affirmative, and black balls or cubes being in the negative.

Members who do not Vote.

SEC. **676.** Members present who refuse to vote, or are excused from voting, must be counted in the negative on all questions relating to sustaining a charge or part thereof, or fixing the order of punishment.

If Accused Pleads Guilty.

SEC. **677.** If the accused pleads guilty to a charge, the penalty may be imposed without trial; but some order of punishment must be fixed. The Council should hear testimony upon a plea of guilty, as well to determine the extent of the offence, on the one hand, as to ascertain the mitigating circumstances on the other.

If Guilty of Felony or Misdemeanor.

SEC. **678.** A member convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, and who has been finally sentenced to imprisonment, may, on report of the Inquiry Committee, be expelled from the Order without the usual trial; provided, that no proceedings for such expulsion shall be taken while proceedings for reversal of the judgment or sentence shall be pending and undecided. A certificate of the court or magistrate before whom such conviction and sentence were had, and final sentence pronounced, shall be sufficient evidence to justify the Council in such expulsion.

1. A felony is an offence punishable by death or by imprisonment in a State prison. — [Adopted report, Pro. 1894.

Second Charge for Same Offence.

SEC. **679.** A member may be complained of more than once for the same offence, if a trial has not been had. But when a trial has taken place on a complaint, another complaint for the same offence cannot be entertained.

Expulsion for Contempt.

SEC. **680.** If an accused member shall evade the receiving of a citation, or, after having received the same, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the time therein fixed for the trial, and if he is absent throughout the trial, and is not represented by a member of the Order, as his attorney, the Council may proceed to expel him for contempt. But if such absence shall have been caused by unavoidable circumstances, the accused shall be entitled to a rehearing, and at all stages of the proceedings he shall have every opportunity to vindicate himself.

1. Charges were prererred against a member; he placed a written answer in the hands of the Secretary, left the Council chamber, and refused to return when so requested by order of the Regent. Upon motion, after the Council had voted expulsion on the charges, it voted expulsion for contempt. Upon appeal, held: the action of the Council was without warrant of law, no charge of contempt having been preferred, and the member not having been given an opportunity to answer such a charge. The action of the Council was reversed.—[Appeal, Hoage *v.* Roseville Council, No. 992, Pro. 1894, p. 321.

2. A member was notified, before charges had been preferred as required by the Laws, to appear before a Council and show reasons why he should not be expelled. He did not appear at the time named, and was expelled for contempt. Upon appeal, the action of the Council was reversed, and it was held that the Council having practically ignored the provisions of the Laws relating to the trial of members, all the proceedings were illegal, null, and void.—[Appeal, Spang *v.* Leechburg Council), No. 1045, Pro. 1894, p. 321.

Supreme Secretary to be Notified.

SEC. **681.** Whenever the decision of the Supreme, or Grand, or Subordinate Council, or Supreme or Grand Regent, upon a trial, affects the relation of the member to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, all the papers in the case shall be filed in the office of the Supreme Secretary, with a certified copy of the record of the final action of the officer or Grand or Subordinate Council.

How Notice Served.

SEC. **681a.** In all cases where, under the provisions of this Title XII., notice, citation, charges, or other papers are required to be served upon or given to an accused member or other party, a member of the Order, the same may be handed to him in person, left at his residence, or mailed, postage prepaid, to the last given address of such member appearing upon the books of the Collector of his Council, unless some other method of service is in this title specifically prescribed.

CHAPTER X.

Removal of Proceedings after Complaint.

How Removal Ordered.

SEC. **682.** The Supreme Council, or, during the recess thereof, the Supreme Regent, shall have power at any time, after complaint or accusation has been made against any Council, or officer of a Grand or Subordinate Council, or member thereof, at any stage of the proceedings thereon in any Grand or Subordinate Council, or before a committee thereof, when it shall appear to said Supreme Council, or the Supreme Regent, probable that, by reason of local or personal prejudice, or influence, or for any other reason, full and impartial justice may not be done where the proceedings on such complaint or accusation are pending, may order a suspension of further proceedings and the removal of said complaint or accusation, and all proceedings thereon, to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, or, during recess thereof, to the Supreme Regent.

Transfer of Papers.

SEC. **683.** Upon such order of removal, all papers and evidence relating to such complaint, and a transcript of all the reports or action had before any Council, or committee, or officer thereof, shall forthwith be certified and transmitted to the Supreme Council or Supreme Regent ordering the removal.

Further Proceedings.

SEC. **684.** Such proceedings shall thereafter be had on the complaint as if the same had originally been made to the Supreme Council or the Supreme Regent ordering the removal.

Referred to a Trial Committee.

SEC. **685.** Any evidence theretofore taken relating to such proceedings shall be submitted, with the reference of the complaint or charges, to a Trial Committee, appointed by the Supreme Regent, who shall proceed further in the matter, as upon original jurisdiction, in the manner provided in Chapter VI. of this Title.

TITLE XIII.

APPEALS AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

CHAPTER I.

The Right of Appeal.

Appeals by Members.

SEC. **700.** Any member of the Order considering that a decision or act of any officer, Standing Committee, or Grand or Subordinate Council, is unjust, or not in accordance with the Constitutions and Laws, shall have the right of appeal in the manner described as follows: —

From a Standing Committee or officer of a Council to the Regent, at the next stated meeting.

From the Regent to the Council, at the same or the next stated meeting.

From the Council to the Grand Regent, at the same or the next stated meeting.

From a Standing Committee or officer of a Grand Council to the Grand Regent, within thirty days.

From the Grand Regent to the Grand Council, if in session, if not to the Supreme Regent, within thirty days.

From the Grand Council in session to the Supreme Regent, within thirty days.

From a Standing Committee or officer of the Supreme Council to the Supreme Regent, within thirty days.

From the Supreme Regent to the Supreme Council, at the next annual meeting.

1. An appeal upon a question of procedure, regulated by standing resolutions of a Subordinate Council, should be taken from the Council to the Grand Regent, and not to the Supreme Regent, when no rights in the W. and O. B. Fund are affected. — [Appeal, Biggs *v.* Carrollton Council, No. 257, Pro. 1883, pp. 55, 183.

2. Upon a question of parliamentary rule for the government of a Grand Council, an appeal cannot be taken from the decision of the Grand Council to the Supreme Council. — [Res. in Starkweather's (Mich.) Appeal, Pro. 1883, p. 168.

3. The decision of the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, in matters within his province, is final. — [Appeal, Cartaret Council, No. 884, *v.* Medical Examiner-in Chief, Pro. 1886, pp. 41, 196.

Relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.

SEC. **701.** On all matters relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, the appeal shall be taken direct from the Council, or from the ruling of any Supreme officer or committee, to the Supreme Regent.

1. A qualified applicant was initiated without the notice to sister Councils as required by Law, and the initiation was attempted to be legalized by Dispensation of the Grand Regent under the belief that he had jurisdiction in the matter. An appeal was taken upon the ground that by such action the Grand Regent assumed to control the W. and O. B. Fund. Held that such action of the Grand Regent did not affect said fund; that the only injury to the Order would be such confusion as might be created among the Councils in the same place. — [Decision, Pro. 1883, pp. 48, 49, 183.

2. It is the evident purpose of the provision for direct appeal to the Supreme Regent on all matters relating to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, that upon all questions affecting the relation of a member to said fund, the decision shall be rendered by the Supreme Regent; that all such official utterances, whether in the nature of decisions upon appeals or inquiries, which are promulgated officially, shall emanate, so far as they shall affect said fund, from the same source, subject to ratification by the Supreme Council.—[Appeal, Trippe *v.* G. C. Md., Pro. 1891, pp. 393, 394, 395. See Pro. 1895, p. 265.

3. All questions and appeals under Secs. 377 and 382 go direct to the Supreme Regent, as they relate to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund.—[Res., Pro. 1895, p. 265.

Appeals by Grand and Subordinate Councils.

SEC. **702.** A Grand or Subordinate Council shall have the same right of appeal as individual members thereof.

CHAPTER II.

Procedure on Appeals and Decisions.

Must be in Writing.

SEC. **703.** The appellant must take the appeal in writing, except from the decision of a Regent, or from that of a Grand Regent to a Grand Council in session, and immediately notify the appellee.

Appellant to Perfect Appeal.

SEC. **704.** Official copies of all the records and documents relating to the decision or act, and all written evidence relating to the subject, properly authenticated by the custodian thereof, shall be forwarded to the higher authority by the appellant within thirty days; and such return shall be final, unless otherwise ordered by the authority to whom the appeal is taken, upon cause shown. Should either of these duties be neglected, the appeal may be considered or dismissed to the disadvantage of either party.

1. An appeal based simply upon the statement of the case by the appellant, though accompanied by a very complete and logical brief thereon, is not a proper paper on which the Supreme Council should base a ruling on an important matter.—[Adopted report, Pro. 1880, pp. 122, 123.

Records Furnished to Appellant.

SEC. **705.** Any member or officer having custody or possession of any record, document, or written matter, relating to the appeal, not in the possession of the appellant, is required to furnish the same or an authenticated copy thereof, or an opportunity to take a copy, which shall, if correct, be certified, by such custodian thereof, to the appellant, for the purposes of the appeal, within ten days from the demand made therefor, unless the time for furnishing the same, and for perfecting the appeal, shall be extended by the authority to whom the appeal is taken.

Decision in Sixty Days.

SEC. **706.** All appeals must be decided or referred to the next higher authority, within sixty days from the receipt of same, and the parties in interest immediately notified of such decision or reference.

Decision of Supreme Regent Final.

SEC. **707.** During the recess of the Supreme Council, the decision of the Supreme Regent, in all appeals presented to him, shall be final and binding upon all parties interested.

The foregoing arrangement of Constitutions and Laws and Notes of Decisions is in accordance with the amendments adopted at the eighteenth annual session of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, at St. Louis, Mo., May 15 to 24 inclusive, 1895, and the form of publication is approved, to take effect on Aug. 1, 1895.

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER,
ELIHU COLMAN,
ARTHUR C. SALMON,
Committee on Laws.

Promulgated, Aug. 1, 1895.
Attest.

W. O. Robinson

Supreme Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:

Be it known that whereas Darius Wilson, Charles K. Darling, W. O. Robson, Ezra M. Crawford, J. A. Cummings, George W. Blish, William Bradley, J. H. Wright, and Julius M. Swain have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM, for the purpose of fraternal union, aid to its members and their dependents, the education socially, morally, and intellectually of its members, assisting the widows and orphans of deceased members, establishing a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, and one for a widows and orphans' benefit fund, etc., etc., and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the proper officers and executive committee of said corporation duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office.

Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said D. Wilson, C. K. Darling, W. O. Robson, E. M. Crawford, J. A. Cummings, G. W. Blish, W. Bradley, J. H. Wright and J. M. Swain, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation, under the name of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, with the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

[SEAL] *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Chap. 62 of the Acts of 1879.]

An Act to authorize the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum to hold its Annual Meetings without the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum may hold its annual meetings in any State wherein a Grand Council of said Association is established; and its acts at such meetings shall have the same effect as if done within the Commonwealth.

Approved Feb. 26, 1879.

[Chap. 10 of the Acts of 1888.]

An Act to authorize the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum to hold its Annual Meetings in the District of Columbia or Dominion of Canada.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum may hold its annual meetings in the District of Columbia or in any Province in the Dominion of Canada wherein a Grand Council of said Association is established; and its acts at such meetings shall have the same effect as if done within the Commonwealth.

Approved Feb. 1, 1888.

APPENDIX.

[Page 1.]

[S. C. R. A. Form No. 1-C, as amended at the Eighteenth Annual Session. To take effect Aug. 1, 1895. Form of Oct. 1, 1894, also legal. After Aug. 1, 1895, no other forms legal.

No. on Roll Book, . Age, . Rate, . Assessment, $

[Subordinate Seal.]

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

, *State of* , , 18

To the Officers and Members of Council, No. , Royal Arcanum, Located at , State of .

Having become acquainted with the objects of your Order, I hereby make application for rate membership in your Council, and do declare, upon my honor as a man, that the statements by me subscribed herein are each and every one of them true. I am not now a member of this Order; I have not, within six months, been rejected; am not now under suspension, and have never been expelled from any Council of this Order, and am a believer in a Supreme Being.

I reside at No. Street, , State of . I was born at , State of , on the day of , 18 , and am between and years of age. My occupation is that of . Place of business, No. Street. I direct that, in case of my decease, all benefit to which I may be entitled from the Royal Arcanum be paid to , residing at , and related to me as , subject to such future disposal of the benefit, among my dependents, as I may hereafter direct, in compliance with the Laws of the Order.

I am temperate in my habits, and have no injury or disease which will tend to shorten my life, am now in good health and am able to gain a livelihood. I do hereby warrant the truthfulness of the statements in this application, and consent and agree that any untrue or fraudulent statements, or any concealment of facts therein, or to or from the Medical Examiner, or my suspension or expulsion from, or voluntarily severing my connection with the Order, shall forfeit the rights of myself and my beneficiaries, heirs and all other persons claiming under my benefit certificate issued hereon, or from my membership in the Order, to all benefits and privileges therein. I agree for myself, my beneficiaries, heirs and all such other persons, that in any and all questions, controversies, actions and trials in court, or otherwise, which shall arise between myself, and between them, or any of them, and the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, and any Grand or Subordinate Council thereof, it shall be presumed and taken *prima facie*, that every officer of said Supreme, of every Grand, and of every Subordinate Council, in the sending of notices and otherwise has in all respects fully performed his duty, and fully complied with all the laws of said Councils, and that the burden of proving any failure of such performance or compliance shall rest upon me and said beneficiaries, heirs, or said other persons; that I will and they shall conform to and abide by the Constitutions, Laws, Rules and Usages of the said Council and Order now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted by the same. If I refuse or neglect to undergo an examination within six weeks from the date of notice from the Secretary of said Council to present myself to the Medical Examiner, or if I fail to present myself for initiation within sixty days from the date of the approval of my medical examination, I hereby agree that my medical examination shall be void, and I hereby accept notice of the fact that no Subordinate Council has power or authority to waive the same; and I agree that my proposition fee shall be forfeited, that my first election may be declared void, and a new ballot be taken by said Council at any time before I receive the Degree. And for myself, and for any person accepting or acquiring any interest in any benefit certificate issued on this application, I hereby expressly waive any and all provisions of law now existing, or that may hereafter exist, preventing any physician from disclosing any information acquired in attending me in a professional capacity or otherwise, or rendering him incompetent as a witness in any way whatever; and I hereby consent and request that any such physician testify concerning my health and physical condition, past, present, or future. And for myself, and for any person or persons accepting or acquiring any interest in any benefit certificate issued on this application, or arising out of any membership therein, I agree that no action at law or in equity shall be brought or maintained on any cause or claim arising out of any membership, or on said benefit certificate, unless such action is brought within three years from the time when the right of action accrues.

Applicant will write his name IN FULL.

Recommended by

I hereby certify that the Application of was received at a stated meeting of the above-named Council, on the day of , 18 ; that he was notified by me on the day of , 18 , to present himself to Dr. , Medical Examiner.

, *Secretary.*

I hereby certify that he was duly elected by ballot on the day of , 18 ; and that he was admitted to membership by the conferring of the Degree according to the prescribed Ritual of the Royal Arcanum, on the day of , 18 .

, *Secretary.*

Address,

Questions to be asked by the Collector on the Night of Initiation.

Ques.—When were you born? *Ans.*—On the day of , 18 . *Ques.*—How old are you at this time (*date of Initiation*)? *Ans.*—Between and years.

I hereby certify that has been entered on the W. & O. B. F. Account Book as between the above ages. Amount of one assessment, $

Collector.

This application and two dollars must be sent to the Supreme Secretary, with blanks properly filled by Secretary and Collector of Subordinate Council, immediately after the admission of applicant, and Benefit Certificate will be returned.

[Page 2.]

[Form Aug. 1, 1895.]

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S BLANK.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY APPLICANT.

[*Answers must be written by the Medical Examiner or Instituting Officer.*]

Each question must be answered. **A dash or ditto is not sufficient.**

1. What are the duties of your occupation? [*Be explicit.*]
Have you changed your occupation within a year?
If yes, what was your former occupation?

2. Family Record of the Applicant.	Living.		Dead.			
	Age.	Health.	Age.	Date and Cause of Death.	How Long Sick.	Previ's Health.
Father,						
Father's Father,						
Father's Mother.						
Mother,						
Mother's Father,						
Mother's Mother.						
Brothers,						
Full and Half.						
Sisters,						
Full and Half.						

8. Have any of your *near relatives* and including uncles and aunts been afflicted with consumption, raising of blood, rheumatism, gout, insanity, or with pulmonary, scrofulous, cancerous, or any hereditary disease, or have any of them ever attempted suicide?
If so, state particulars

4. Which parent do you most resemble?
5. Is there among the members of your household a case of consumption, or any contagious or infectious disease?
6. Have you ever had any severe illness? or injury? or undergone any surgical operation?
7. *State when*, give particulars, and name and address of your attending physician.

8. Have you fully recovered?
9. Have you had or been afflicted since *childhood* with any of the following complaints? [Give a *separate answer* to each question.]
Asthma, ; apoplexy, ; bronchitis, ; catarrh, ; colic renal, ; colic bilious, ; colic hepatic, ; colic lead, ; chronic diarrhœa, ; cancer or tumor, ; disease of the brain, ; disease of the lungs, ; disease of the bladder, ; disease of the kidneys, ; disease of the liver, ; disease of the heart, ; dizziness, ; difficulty of vision, ; difficulty of hearing, ; discharge from the ear, ; dyspepsia, ; dysentery, ; delirium tremens, ; dropsy, ; difficulty of urinating, ; excessive or scanty secretion of urine, ; eruptions of the skin, ; erysipelas ; fits or convulsions, ; fistula, ; gravel, ; gout, ; habitual cough, ; habitual constipation, ; insanity, ; jaundice, ; loss of consciousness, ; neuralgia, ; open sores, ; pleurisy, ; piles, ; palpitation of the heart, ; paralysis, ; persistent headache, ; persistent pain in the back, ; pneumonia, ; rheumatism, ; stricture urethra or enlarged prostate, ; syphilis or any other disease of the genital or urinary organs, ; sunstroke, ; spitting or raising of blood, ; small-pox, ; swelling of feet, hands, or eyelids, ; spinal complaint, ; varicose veins, ; yellow fever.
Give full particulars as to character, date, duration, etc.

10. Have you ever had inflammatory rheumatism? ; how many attacks? ; what year? duration? ; how severe? ; was it accompanied by cough, shortness of breath? ; pain in the chest? ; palpitation of the heart?

[Page 3.]

11. Are you ruptured? If so, what form, single or double?
Is it reducible, and do you habitually wear a suitable truss?
If ruptured, or you hereafter become ruptured, do you agree to wear a truss while a member of this Order?
12. Have you been *successfully* vaccinated? [If not, the *Examiner* must see that the applicant is vaccinated. If this should be unsuccessful, it must be *repeated*, and the record must so state. Or the applicant may sign and attach hereto the special small-pox waiver.]
13. Are you now in sound health?
14. When were you last attended by a physician?
15. For what ailment?
16. Do you use alcohol or other stimulants? If so, state kind, and daily or weekly average.
17. What has been your habit in this respect through life? [*Be explicit.*]
18. Have you at any time in your life drank to excess?
19. Have you ever been under treatment for the alcoholic habit?
20. Are you now, or have you ever been, engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors? If so, when and in what way?
21. Do you use, or have you ever used, morphine, opium, chloral or cocaine in any form? Tobacco? How much?
22. Has your weight recently increased or diminished? If so, state particulars. If applicant is over or under normal weight, is it a family trait?
23 Are your habits active or sedentary?
24. Have you ever applied for or received a pension? If so, state particulars.
25. Is there anything, to you knowledge or belief, in your physical condition, family or personal history, or habits, tending to shorten your life, which is not distinctly set forth above?
26. Have you ever applied for life insurance? Have you ever before applied for membership in the Royal Arcanum? or any other beneficial society or insurance company? Have you ever been rejected?
27. If *rejected*, by which, and when, and why? (*Give dates.*)
If rejected or suspended by the Royal Arcanum, state what Council or State and when.

I hereby warrant the truthfulness of all the answers and statements given to the above questions.

Applicant will write his name **IN FULL.**

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

28. Have you carefully read the Instructions to Medical Examiners?
29. What is the applicant's height without shoes? feet inches. What is the weight without overcoat? pounds.
30. Did you measure and weigh the applicant? If not, are you satisfied that his height and weight, as given, are correct?
31. State the rate of pulse, sitting ; standing ; does it intermit, become irregular, or unsteady at this examination? ; number of respirations, per minute, standing?
32. State circumference of chest, forced expiration inches; forced inspiration inches; measurement of abdomen inches.
33. Is the character of the respiration full, easy, and regular, and the murmur clear and distinct over both lungs?
34. Is there entire absence of indication of disease of the organs of respiration or their appendages?
35. Is the character of the heart's action uniform, free, and steady?
36. Are the valvular sounds healthy?
37. Is there entire freedom from indications of disease of this organ or of the blood vessels?
38. Have you made *careful auscultation* and *percussion* of the thorax, with the CHEST STRIPPED OF ALL CLOTHING?
39. Do you consider the applicant to be habitually free from tendency to cough, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, disease of the spine, irregularity of the urine, pain in the back, swelling of face, abdomen, and lower extremities?
40. In your opinion is the applicant temperate?
41. Does he present the appearance of good health?
42. Have you made the required examination of the urine? Is it free from albumen? From sugar? What is its specific gravity? Is it acid or alkaline?
43. Was the urine voided in your presence?
44. From your examination do you believe each of the applicant's answers to be true and full?
45. Are there any marks of small-pox or successful vaccination?
46. State anything discovered by you which influences the character of the risk and which is not set forth in the answers.
47. [If the applicant has piles, rupture, or any deformity, examine and describe it, and state your opinion.]
48. Will the applicant probably live out the estimated expectancy?
49. What, in your judgment, is the *character* of the risk?
50. Do you *recommend* him for membership in the Order?

I certify that the answers to the questions above are in my own handwriting, and that I have made, in private, a physical examination of the person proposed for membership, and that he subscribed his name to the above statements in my presence.

Examined at . Date, , 18 .

Signed, , M. D.

Address, . Number of Commission, .

The foregoing having been referred to me for decision, I do hereby approve the same.

Date of approval, 18 .

Signed, , M. D.

State Medical Examiner for the State of

[Page 4.]

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

(The Members of the Committee may authorize the Secretary to sign their names to this report.

Council, No. , R. A.

18

The Committee appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within-named applicant respectfully report that we have attended to that duty, and find him worthy of membership.

Investigating Committee.

OBLIGATION.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do, of my own free will and accord, most solemnly promise that I will strictly comply with all Laws, Rules, and Usages of this fraternity established by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum.

I will hold allegiance to said Supreme Council and be loyal thereto, as the supreme authority of the entire Order.

I will obey all orders emanating from the Supreme or Grand Councils, or from the Subordinate Council of which I am a member, so long as they do not conflict with my civil or religious liberty.

I will not defraud or wrong any department of this Order, or any member thereof, or suffer it to be done by others if in my power to prevent.

I will never introduce anything of a political or sectarian character at any meeting of, or in any way bring reproach upon this Order.

I will keep forever secret all that may transpire during my initiation, and will never improperly communicate to any person any of the words, signs, or tokens; and should I be expelled or leave the Order, I will consider this obligation as binding out of it as it is in it.

I will assist a distressed brother or his family when in distress, as far as in my power, without material injury to myself or family.

I will answer all proper signs of the fraternity, and use all proper means to protect a brother from defamation.

And should I violate this my solemn promise, I hereby consent to be expelled from this fraternity; and may God aid me to keep and perform all these obligations.

I acknowledge receipt of copy of the Constitutions and Laws of the Royal Arcanum.

Witnesses,

_____ *Signed,*

_____ *Applicant will write his name* **IN FULL.**

Dated at , this day of , 18 .

ROYAL ARCANUM.

These blanks are to be filled by Supreme Secretary only.

No.

[S.C.R.A., Form 1-C, Aug. 1, 1895.]

APPLICATION OF

Bro.

of *Council, No.*

Date of issue, , 18

Pay to

Age, . *Occupation,*

Rate, . *Am't of Assessment,* $

Admitted , 18

REMARKS.

(S.C.R.A., Form 1, Aug. 1, 1890.)

ROYAL ARCANUM BENEFIT CERTIFICATE.

[SUPREME COUNCIL SEAL.] [SUBORDINATE COUNCIL SEAL.]

This Certificate is issued to , a member of Council, No. , Royal Arcanum, located at , upon evidence received from said Council that he is a contributor to the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund of this Order: and upon condition that the statements made by him in his application for membership in said Council, and the statements certified by him to the Medical Examiner, both of which are filed in the Supreme Secretary's office, be made a part of this contract, and upon condition that the said member complies in the future, with the laws, rules, and regulations now governing the said Council and Fund, or that may hereafter be enacted by the Supreme Council to govern said Council and Fund, and upon condition that the said member, for himself and for any person or persons accepting or acquiring any interest in this Benefit Certificate, agrees that no action at law or in equity shall be brought or maintained on any cause or claim arising out of any membership in the Royal Arcanum or on any Benefit Certificate, unless such action is brought within three years from the time when the right of action accrues. These conditions being complied with, the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum hereby promises and binds itself to pay out of its Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund to a sum not exceeding —— Thousand Dollars, in accordance with and under the provisions of the laws governing said Fund, upon satisfactory evidence of the death of said member, and upon the surrender of this Certificate; provided that said member is in good standing in this Order at the time of his death, and provided also that this Certificate shall not have been surrendered by said member, and another Certificate issued at his request, in accordance with the laws of this Order.

In Witness whereof the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum has hereunto affixed its Seal and caused this Certificate to be signed by its Supreme Regent, and attested and recorded by its Supreme Secretary at Boston, Mass., this day of , A. D. 18 .

Attest: *Supreme Secretary.*

Supreme Regent.

I accept this Certificate on the conditions named herein.

(*Signature of Member.*)

Witnessed and delivered in the presence of either,

, *Regent,* } *Of*

or , *Secretary,* } *Council, No.* , *R. A.*

FORM FOR CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY.

Council, No. , R.A., , 18 .

To , Sup. Sec., S.C.R.A.: I herewith surrender and return to the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, the within Benefit Certificate No. , and direct that a new one be issued to me, payable to , residing at , related to me as

(*Member's Signature.*)

[Seal of Sub. Council.] Attest:

Secretary.

RECEIPT FOR PAYMENT OF DEATH CLAIM.

Received of , Treasurer of Council, No. , 18 , R.A., the amount of the within Benefit Certificate in full settlement of all claims against the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, on account of the Death of the within-named member of said Order.

Witness:

[Seal of Sub. Council.]

We Hereby Certify, That the order for the payment of the benefit due on account of the Death of the within-named member has been delivered to the proper person.

Regent.

Secretary.

[Indorsement on back of certificates issued to members in the Province of Ontario.]

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Indorsement made hereon in pursuance of an Act respecting insurance, chap. 39, 55 Victoria, of the Legislation of the Province of Ontario.

In addition to the terms and conditions appearing in this certificate, the same is issued upon the following further terms and conditions, which are to be read as forming a part of this contract, reference thereunto being had by the numbers of the sections of the Supreme Council Constitution, Laws Governing Grand Councils, Constitution of Subordinate Councils, and General Laws of the Royal Arcanum.

Conditions No. 1.—The statements made by the assured in his obligation subscribed by him on his application for membership.

Supreme Council Constitution.

Conditions No. 2.—Sections 1, 2, 3, 25, 26, 34, 35, 39, 44, 53, 74, 75, 77, to 79, inclusive; 104 to 110, inclusive; 114 to 118, inclusive.

Laws Governing Grand Councils.

Sections 127, 128, 129, 130, 148.

Constitution of Subordinate Councils.

Sections 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 193 to 209, inclusive; 212, 213, 217, 219, 223, 225 to 230, inclusive; 244, 248 to 253, inclusive.

General Laws.

Sections 270 to 294, inclusive; 320 to 338, inclusive; 363 to 366, inclusive; 370 to 399, inclusive; 410 to 424, inclusive; 430 to 476, inclusive; 500, 501, 502, 503, 506, 508, 512 to 529, inclusive; 533, 536, 570 to 573, inclusive; 600 to 603, inclusive; 610 to 685, inclusive; 700 to 707, inclusive. Also all sub-sections of the foregoing sections. Amendments, if any, to the foregoing sections or sub-sections which may be hereafter made.

Supreme Secretary's call for Assessment.

(S. C. R. A., Form No. 164, Aug. 1, 1895.)

SMALL-POX WAIVER.

I, an applicant for membership in Council, No. of the Royal Arcanum, located at State of , being the person named in the application hereto annexed, having never been (see Note 1) vaccinated, and having never had small-pox or varioloid and refusing to be (see Note 2) vaccinated, hereby in behalf of myself and my beneficiary or beneficiaries, and any and all persons claiming, or otherwise entitled to rights under any Benefit Certificate which may be issued to me by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, or under my membership in said Order, waive all rights under any such certificate and membership in case my death shall be occasioned by, or attributable to, either directly or indirectly, the disease known as small-pox, and covenant and agree with said Supreme Council that if my death shall be so occasioned or attributable, then and thereupon any such certificate shall become and be null and void, and all rights of said persons as aforesaid, and all liability of said Supreme Council, under said certificate and my said membership, be forever terminated and said Supreme Council fully released from all obligation thereunder.

Dated 18 .

Applicant write his name **IN FULL.**

NOTES.

1. If vaccinated but unsuccessfully, here write the word "successfully."

2. If vaccinated but unsuccessfully, and the applicant refuses repetition, here write the word "further."

FORM OF NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

All Assessment Notices to Members must be printed by the Supreme Council, or from plates procured from the Supreme Secretary.

Detach and keep this stub when notice is sent.

Ass't No.

NAME.

.....

DATE SENT.

.....

HOW SENT.

.....

.....

.....

.....

State whether Mailed, Left at House, or Delivered in Person, etc.

No. of Assessment called to Supreme Treasury.

No.

This Notice must bear the same date as that of the Supreme Secretary.

Council, No. R. A.

To.....

Dear Sir & Bro.: The above Assessment has been called to the Supreme Treasury, and you are hereby notified that Assessment No. amounting to $.....100 is due, and payable within *thirty* days from the above date.

.....

Collector.

Rec'd the above Ass't.....

.....

Collector.

Collector may detach this stub when Assessment is Paid.

Ass't No.

.....

NO.

.....

NAME.

.....

.....

DATE PAID.

.....

.....

.....

THIRTY DAYS EXPIRE

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

GRAND COUNCIL CHARTER.

[Copy.]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Know ye that the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, by virtue of its incorporation under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and reposing especial trust and confidence in Past Regents , hath granted to them and their successors this Grand Council Charter organizing and constituting them a Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum having jurisdiction within the limits of the State of , and invested with all the powers and privileges of a Grand Council of the Order. And the said Grand Council is hereby empowered to enact laws for its own government, to establish Subordinate Councils within its jurisdiction, to enact laws for the government of Subordinate Councils within its jurisdiction, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the Supreme Council and the constitution for Subordinate Councils established by the Supreme Council; provided, however, it shall have no control of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund. And the officers and members of said Grand Council, by the acceptance of this charter, thereby pledge themselves and the r successors to abide by and act in conformity with the laws, rules, and regulations now or hereafter established by the Supreme Council for the government of the Order, and to obey all lawful commands of the Supreme Regent or his representative; in default thereof this charter may be suspended or revoked at the pleasure of the Supreme Council or the Supreme Regent during a recess of the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Supreme Regent and Supreme Secretary have subscribed their names and affixed the seal of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum this day of , one thousand eight hundred and

Supreme Regent.
Supreme Secretary.

SUBORDINATE COUNCIL CHARTER.

[Copy.]

KNOW YE THAT THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM, by virtue of its incorporation under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, reposing especial trust and confidence in , hath granted this Charter unto them and their successors, constituting and establishing them as a Subordinate Council of the Royal Arcanum at , in the County of , State of , to be styled and known as Council, No. , invested with all the powers and privileges of a Subordinate Council, within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, and that of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum under which the said Subordinate Council may now or hereafter be held, by virtue of whose authority it exists while acting in conformity with the laws, rules, and regulations of the Order. And the said Subordinate Council, being duly and lawfully established, is authorized to confer the Degree of the Royal Arcanum, in accordance with the established form and usages, upon all persons duly and lawfully qualified and elected to receive the same, to administer to its members the privileges, benefits, and penalties of the Order, and generally to promote, inculcate, and practise the great principles of Virtue, Mercy, and Charity. And the said Subordinate Council is also empowered to make by-laws in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations of the Supreme Council, and those of the said Grand Council. The officers and members of said Subordinate Council, by the acceptance of this charter pledge themselves to act at all times in conformity with and obedience to the commands and enactments of the Supreme Council, and those of the Grand Council, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Order now in force, or that may hereafter be established; in default of which this charter may be revoked, suspended, or taken away by the Supreme or Grand Council, or by the Supreme or Grand Regent during the recess.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we, the Supreme Regent and Supreme Secretary, have subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the Supreme Council, this day of , 18 .

Countersigned,
Grand Regent.
Grand Secretary.

Supreme Regent.
Supreme Secretary.

INDEX.

(References to decisions are in parenthesis, with numbers of sections.)

Accounts: SEC.
Of Supreme Council:
Sup. Sec'y to keep, with Gr. and Sub. C..... 54
Sup. Treas. keep separate of W. and O. B. F..... 62
Sup. Treas. keep separate of Gen. Fund..... 63
Examination of.....64-70a, 71
Supreme Auditor to keep, of payments..... 66-7
Report on, to Sup. Cl..... 72
Of Councils:
Collector to keep, with members..... 225
Treasurer to keep separate of Gen. and W. and O. B. Funds. 232
Examination of, by Auditing Committee..... 246
Accused:
May be represented by counsel..... 648a
Pleading by, to charges..... 663a
(See Charges, Citation, Trial.)
Acting Sitting Past Regent:
When elected..... 188
Acting Supreme Regent:
Use of title approved..... 39(1)
Additional Representative:
(See Rep. from G. C. and Cl.)
Adjourned Meeting:
Not recognized.....177(4)
Adopted Child:
Rule as to, as beneficiary.....324(6)
Affianced Wife:
How may be designated as beneficiary..... 324
Affidavits:
How made, etc., in dispensation cases.....26(4, 5)
Same in death claims.....437(1)
Age:
Of applicant for membership..... 270
Applicant must state his..... 273
Member may correct mistake in giving his..... 375
Penalty for admission by misrepresenting..... 629
Adjustment of claim when mistaken in.....434(5)
Aid:
(See Objects of the Order, Relief of Members, Sick Benefits.)
Alabama:
Special provisions relating to..... 522
Alcoholic Liquors:
If applicant not financially interested in sale of.....272(5)
(See Intoxicating Liquors, Proscribed Occupations, Hazardous Occupations.)
Alternate:
From Grand Council:
Not admitted to same meeting with Rep..... 13
If Rep. can attend, Alt. cannot..... 14
Credentials of..... 15
When elected..... 137
Vacancy in, how filled..... 138
From a Council:
When elected; duties..... 189
Qualification of..... 190
(See Representative.)
Amendments:
By Supreme Council:
Votes required for.....114-16
How proposed and adopted..... 116
How compiled and published..... 45
When take effect..... 118
To Council By-Laws:
How proposed, made, and approved.....248-53
Annual Meetings:
Of the Supreme Council..... 4
Of Grand Councils..... 131
Of Councils..... 184
Annual Reports:
Of Supreme Officers:
Of Sup. Reg..... 38
Of Sup. Sec'y..... 43
Of Sup. Treas..... 65
Of Sup. Auditor..... 67
Of Committee on Finance..... 73

SEC.
Of Committee on Laws..... 76
Of Committee on Appeals..... 79
Of Committee on Council Work..... 79b
Of Supreme Trustees..... 83
Of Committee on Supplies..... 87
Made for fiscal year..... 92a
Of Grand Councils:
G. C. make to S. C..... 141
Of Councils:
Cls. to make to S. C..... 528
Councils make to G. C..... 529
Sec'y to make for Cl. to S. C. and G. C..... 222
Treasurer make of finances of Cl.,..... 233

Appeals:
Decision of S. C. on, final..... 2
Duties of Committee on..... 77–9
Examined and reported on by Committee..... 77
By members..... 700
By Grand and Sub. Cls..... 702
If relate to W. and O. B. Fund..... 701
Procedure on..... 703–7

Application for Membership:
Revenue of S. C. from blanks..... 106
General law governing..... 270–9
Age and other qualifications for..... 270–1
Not received from those in proscribed occupations..... 272
Applicant must sign form prescribed by S. C..... 273
Fees accompanying..... 274
Disposition of fees..... 295
Read in Council..... 275
Investigating Committee on..... 276
Medical examination for..... 277
Reports on, read in Council..... 278
Ballot on and election..... 278–9
Applicant notified of election..... 286
Rejected and ineligible applicants..... 280–5
Cannot be withdrawn..... 284
Procedure upon applications after election..... 286–9
Conferring the Degree on..... 290–1
Jurisdiction of Councils in regard to..... 296–7
From the jurisdiction of other Councils..... 298–302
Paper sent to S. S. for B. C..... 320
Form for, printed by S. C..... 564
Copy of form for..... (page) 122

Application Record:
Form for, printed by Sup. Cl..... 564

Appropriations:
When special by Sup. Cl., commence..... 118
Sup. Aud. to keep acct. of..... 67
Com. on Finance report, bill for..... 73, 73a
By Ex. Committee, in emergency..... 91a

Arkansas:
Councils not instituted in..... 508
Restrictions on Councils in..... 521

Army:
(See U. S. Army.)

Arrears:
For quarterly dues, penalty for..... 371–2
For fines, penalty for..... 373
Member in arrears cannot hold office..... 193
Rep. from G. C. in arrears not admitted to S. C..... 11
Member in arrears not entitled to sick benefits..... 380
Collector notify Regent and members when in arrears for dues..... 228

Assessment Notices:
Form for, printed by S. C..... 564
How sent to members..... 470–2
How sent to Councils..... 448–9
Form of, for members..... 471
Copy of form of..... (page) 129

Assessment of Councils:
General law governing..... 448–60
Cls. suspended and dissolved for non-payment of..... 461–6
Same, rights of members of..... 467–9
R. A. Bulletin contains notice of..... 448(1)

Assessment of Members:
One advance paid at initiation..... 290
Member totally disabled entitled to have paid by Council..... 377
Reinstatement of member suspended for non-payment of..... 384
Rate of, after reinstatement..... 387
Member not required to pay those accruing during suspension by punishment..... 391
Paid to Sup. Sec'y while Cl. suspended..... 396
Paid to Sup. Sec'y by member-at-large..... 398
After expiration of withdrawal card..... 420

SEC.

All chargeable must be paid on taking certificate of final withdrawal 421
May be paid in advance on taking travelling card 423
Rate of, for W. and O. B. Fund for each age 430
Collector to keep record of payments 431
Changes of rate of 432-3
When less than full amount on whole Order realized 435
Total amount paid, stated in notice of death 437
Rights of members of Councils dissolved for non-payment of 467-9
Members entitled to notice of 470
Form of notice 471
How notice given 472
Suspension for non-payment, record 473-4
Councils may pay from Gen. Fund 475
When last day for payment is Sunday or holiday 476
Charter applicants pay same as to existing Cls 501
Blank for notice printed by Sup. Cl 564
Appeals relating to, taken to Sup. Reg 701

Assignment:
Of B. C. void 327

Assist:
(See Relief of Members and Objects of the Order.)

Attorney:
S. R. may appoint and revoke ..... 25(3)

Auditing Committee:
Appointed by Regent 214
Duties and powers of 246-7

Auxiliary Societies:
(See Ladies.)

Ballot:
On election of Supreme officers 16-22
On election of Grand officers 133
On election of Council officers 196-202
On applications (original) 278-9-80
On applications, new, ordered by Cl 289
On applications from other jurisdictions 299-302
On deposit of withdrawal card 418
On application after expiration of card 420
On application for reinstatement 389
On application for readmission after per. withdrawal 422
At institution of a Council 503
On charter applicants not present at institution 512-13
On trial of member by a Council 675
Regent cannot decide a tie ..... 212(1)

Bank Deposits:
Of Supreme Council:
How regulated; interest on 60
Of a Council:
Council may regulate 231
(See Depositories.)

Bar keepers:
Applications not received from 272

Beneficiary:
Laws limit designation of ..... 3(5th)
Applicant must state in application 273, 323
Who may be designated 324
Proof of dependency or affianced relation required 324
Cannot be designated by will 325
Creditor cannot be a 326
Cannot assign certificate 327
Benefit cannot be made payable to foreign 328
If dependency of, has ceased at death of member 329
If designation of, fails 330
Death of one or more 331
Death of all 332
Change of beneficiary 333-8
Parole evidence of intention to change disregarded 335
How changed, if B. C. lost or beyond control 336
When change of, takes effect 337
Order drawn and signed when validity of claim of satisfactory; payment to 439-46

Benefit Certificates:
(See Beneficiary.)
Laws relating to, limit designation of beneficiaries ..... 3(5th)
Sup. Sec'y to have charge of issuing 53
How laws governing amended 114
When fee for, paid by applicant 290
Fee sent to S. S. with application 320
Member must sign and accept 321
Forwarded to member, if absent 322
Designated beneficiary entered in 323
When proof of dependency required before issue of 324
No will can control benefit under 325
Assignment of, void 326-7
How B. C. surrendered and beneficiary changed 333-8

SEC.
Form for change of beneficiary.....(page) 127
If B. C. lost or beyond control..... 336
When change of beneficiary takes effect..... 337
Issuing of a new, cancels all previous..... 338
Old B. C. in force after reinstatement of member..... 395
Same, as to susp. mem. admitted as new.....395a
Copy of form of.....(page) 127
Object of fee for.....290(6)
Benefits:
(See Relief of Members, Sick Benefits.)
Only degree entitles to..... 292
When member entitled to..... 293
Biennial Meetings:
Of Grand Councils..... 131
Bills:
Against Sup. Cl.:
S. S. draw order for..... 48a
Supreme Auditor examine and approve and keep record of.. 66
Against a Council:
Finance Committee to report on..... 245
Bi-monthly Reports:
Sup. Aud. make to S. R..... 66
G. R. make to S. R..... 144
Black Balls:
Two or more reject applicant..... 280
Bonds:
Of Supreme Officers:
Who give; how approved and held..... 94-6
How increased..... 97
Of Deputy Supreme Regents..... 31-2
Of Council Officers:
Received and held by Regent..... 215
Who give..... 240
Security on..... 241
Made in favor of Regent, in trust..... 242
Book of Duties:
Revenue of S. C. from..... 106
Reason for price of.....106(2)
Guide in Council business..... 600
Must be adhered to..... 601
(See Secret Work.)
Bulletin:
(See R. A. Bulletin.)
By-Laws of Councils:
Examined by Com. on Laws of Sup. Cl..... 74
How proposed, amended, and adopted.....248-50
Restrictions on..... 251
How approved..... 252
If relate to W. and O. B. Fund..... 253
If relate to Loan Fund, approval of..... 475
Card:
(See Withdrawal Card, Final Withdrawal, Travelling Card, and Members-at-large.)
Change of Beneficiary:
(See Beneficiary and Benefit Certificate.)
Change of Rate:
Procedure on.....432-3
Chaplain:
Duties of..... 235
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of.....572-7-86
Charges:
Council officers under, may officiate..... 208
Member not entitled to sick benefits while under..... 381
Member entitled to trial on, if refused withdrawal card..... 411a
Same, if refused travelling card..... 424
How preferred against officers, and acted on..... 616
Offences for which Grand Councils liable to..... 610
Offences for which Councils liable to..... 611
Offences for which members liable to.....625-34
Penalty for preferring false..... 633
How preferred against Grand and Subordinate Councils and officers.....638-9
When Supreme Regent shall prefer against members.....640-1
Trials on, ordered by S. R. or G. R..... 652
Mode of procedure on, against members.....642-3
Trial of members on, by Cls..... 663
How notice of, served in cases under Title XII..... 681a
Accused may plead to..... 663a
Removal of proceedings on..... 682
(See Trials.)
Charity:
Councils to inculcate and practice.....(page) 129
Charters:
Dispensations for, granted by S. R..... 99
How charters issued.....100-3
Who signs..... 108

SEC.
Revenue of S. C. from G. C. and Sub. C. Charters..... 105
Revenue of G. C. from Sub. C. Charters..... 129
Powers of Council while acting under..... 176
Fee for, of Council..... 500
Surrender of, by dissolved Council.....532-3
When restored..... 534
Supplies to accompany dispensation for..... 565
Supreme Council Charter.....(page) 130
Form of Gr. and Sub. Cl. Charters.....(page) 130
Offences for which Charter may be forfeited:
By Grand Councils..... 610
By Councils..... 611
How forfeiture ordered..... 613
Circulars:
Sup. Sec'y to issue quarterly..... 56
Of Grand Council, copies furnished..... 145
Issuing unauthorized, prohibited..... 612
Citation:
On temporary disability, refusal or neglect of Sup. Reg..... 39
On suspension of Supreme Officers..... 618
May precede susp. of Sup. Off..... 620
To a member, on charges in Council..... 650
On trial ordered by S. R. or G. R..... 654
Pleading by accused.....663a
How served in cases under Title XII.....681a
Cities:
Jurisdiction of Cls. in..... 296
When may be divided into jurisdictions..... 296
New Councils in, where twenty Cls..... 507
Clerk of Court:
Affidavit made before.....26(3)
Collector:
General duties of.....223-30
Receive Degree fee when applicant elected..... 295
Keep record of payments to W. and O. B. Fund by members..... 431
Notified of Assessments by Sec'y..... 452
Notify Treas. to forward assessment..... 453
Notify Sup. Sec'y of changes in membership..... 453
Notify members of assessments.....470-1
Notify Regent of suspensions..... 474
Duties on consolidation of Councils.....515-17
Official stamp of..... 183
Members notify, of change of address..... 472
Payments to, of assts. by members..... 475
Committee on Appeals:
Elected by Supreme Council..... 16
Duties of..... 77-9
Committee on Depositories:
Who constitute..... 90
Duties of..... 91
Rules of, for depositories.....60(1)
Committee on Council Work:
Elected by Sup. Cl..... 16
Duties of.....79a-b
Committee on Finance:
Elected by Sup. Cl..... 16
Duties of.....70-73
Members of Com. on Depositories..... 90
Approve and hold bonds of Sup. Trustees..... 96
(See Finance Committee.)
Committee on Laws:
Elected by Sup. Cl..... 16
Duties of..... 74-6
Amendments must be referred to..... 116
To approve G. C. Const'n and Laws..... 130
To approve By-Laws of Cls..... 252
Loan Fund By-Laws approved by, before operative..... 475
Committee on State of the Order:
Who constitute..... 88
Duties of..... 89
Committee on Supplies:
Who constitute; duties of..... 84-7
Sup. Sec'y may be agent for..... 85
May decide expediency or necessity of supplies..... 85a
Fix price of supplies to Gr. and Sub. Cls..... 86, 563
Complaints:
(See Charges.)
Compulsory Sick Benefit:
Law governing payment of..... 377
Consolidation of Councils:
Law relating to, in same place.....514-20
Constitutions:
How amended.....114-15
Contempt:
Penalty for act of, by Councils..... 611

SEC.
Penalty for act of, by officers..... 616
Expulsion of member for..... 680
Contested Claims:
Drawing order for..... 439
Contracts:
Rules for making, in purchase of supplies..... 85
Sup. Sec'y to furnish copies of..... 48
Correspondence:
Of Sup. Reg. how conducted..... 33
Of Sup. Cl., Sup. Sec'y to conduct..... 50
Of a Council, Sec'y to conduct general..... 220
Of a Council, relating to W. and O. B. F., Coll. to conduct..... 227
Councils:
Sup. Sec'y to keep record of..... 51
Those working under disp'n reported to S. C..... 101
Dispensations for, how issued..... 99-100
Charters for, how issued..... 101-3
Constitution of, how amended..... 115
Ten required in State, to institute G. C..... 125
May be established by G. Cls..... 127
Each entitled to one Rep. in G. C..... 139
G. C. report to S. C., all new..... 142
G. C. report to S. C., all delinquent..... 143
G. C. report to S. C., all reinstatements of..... 143
Composition and powers of..... 175-6
Meetings of..... 177-81
Social entertainments at meetings of..... 218
Seal and Stamp..... 182-3
Officers of, and elections..... 184-8
Rep. of, to G. C..... 189-92
Qualification of officers of..... 193-5
Election of officers must be by nomination and ballot..... 196-202
Installation of officers..... 203
How vacancies in offices filled..... 195, 205-6
Same, after removal by trial..... 661
Removal of officers by Council..... 207-8
Duties of officers of..... 209-43
Bonds of officers and security on..... 240-2
Duties of Standing Committees of..... 244-7
By-Laws of..... 248-53
Jurisdiction of, in applications..... 296-7
In cities of over 20,000 inhabitants..... 296
Objections by, to applicant..... 301
Quarterly dues to..... 370
Fines on members of..... 373-4
Sick benefits payable by..... 377-83
Proceedings by, on death of a member..... 436-7
Penalty for refusing to issue withdrawal card..... 412
Laying and collection of assessments from..... 448-61
Suspended for non-payment of assessment..... 462
Not recognized during suspension..... 463, 525
Reinstatement of..... 464, 536
Suspended Council dissolved..... 466
Members of suspended Council, how may protect themselves..... 467-9
May pay assessments from Gen. Fund for member..... 475
Institution of new; proscribed territory..... 500-10
New Council visited..... 511
Consolidation of..... 514-20
In proscribed territory..... 521
No application from proscribed territory..... 522
Shall not allow monetary consideration for applications..... 523
Minimum Degree fee charged by..... 524
Fee paid for Dispensation..... 526
May fine officers..... 527
Reports to Supreme and Grand Councils..... 528-31
Dissolved Cls., proceedings against..... 532-6
Work of, must be uniform..... 551
Visitation of, by Deputy..... 552-3
Supplies for existing..... 560-4
Supplies for new..... 565-6
Regalia must be worn in..... 570
Book of Duties guide in business and conferring Degree..... 600-1
Cushing's Manual guide in parliamentary practice..... 602-3
May adopt other Rules of Order..... 603
Misconduct and non-feasance of..... 611-13
Summary suspension and dissolution of..... 614-15
Complaints and charges against..... 638-9
Preferring charges against members in..... 642-51
Trials of members by, and mode of procedure..... 663-81
Trials of, ordered by S. R. or G. R..... 652
Removal of proceedings from, on complaint..... 682
Appeals from decision of..... 700-1
Right of appeal by..... 702
Procedure on appeals by..... 703-8
Counsel:
Provision for, at trials..... 648a

SEC.

Credentials:
Presented by Rep. from G. C. to S. C. 9
Presented by Alt. 14
Evidence by Alt. in addition to 15
Creditors:
Cannot be secured by B. C. 326
Cushing's Manual:
Govern par. practice in departments of Order 602
Councils may adopt Rules other than 603
(See Parliamentary Law.)
Deaf and Dumb:
One who is, not eligible ..... 271(6)
Death Benefit:
Council cannot pay from its funds 378a
Death Claims:
Proof, examination, and payment of 436-47
Protection from illegal and unjust (see Notes) 441
Limitation of actions for 447
Deaths:
Of Members:
Object to pay benefit on ..... 3(5th)
Proof of, and payment of death benefit 436-47
Amounts paid on 434-5
Of Beneficiary:
Before death of member 331-2
After death of member, before delivery of order 445
Decisions:
(See Official Decisions.)
Degree:
(See Initiation.)
Fee for, to accompany application 274
Elected applicant notified to present himself to receive 286
Cannot be conferred if sixty days elapse from approval of Med. Ex. 287
Fee forfeited if applicant fail to present himself 288
Fees to be paid by applicant on presenting himself to receive 290
When Degree conferred 291
Applicant not entitled to benefits until he receives 292
Rights after Degree conferred 293
Conferring may be suspended during epidemic 294
Disposition of fee for 295
When Council chargeable for double fees for 306
Case in which fee for, returned 308
Sick benefits six months after receiving 377
Assessment paid by applicant on receiving 430
Date received stated in proof of death 437
Members assessed from date conferred 448
Charter applicants instructed in 501-10-12-13
Minimum fee for, to existing Councils 524
Same, for charter applicants 501
Book of Duties guide in conferring 600
Penalty for improperly revealing ceremony 626
Deity:
Sup. Chaplain offer invocations to, in S. C. 68
Chaplain offer invocations to, in a Cl. 235
Dependency:
When beneficiary must have, on member ..... 3(5th)
Proof of, required before B. C. issued 324
In case, does not exist at death of member 329
If designation fail because, does not exist 330
Member cannot be dependent on beneficiary ..... 334(7)
Deposit of Card:
(See withdrawal Card.)
Depositories:
Sup. Treas. deposit in designated 60
Rules governing ..... 60(1)
Sup. Treas. reports amounts in 61
How designated for Sup. Cl. 91
How designated by Council 231
Deposits:
(See Bank Deposits.)
Deputy Grand Regent:
As instituting officer, duties 510
To visit new Councils 511
Superintend consolidation of Cls 516
When demand surrender of charter 532-3
Regalia, jewel, and uniform for 570-87
Deputy Supreme Regent:
How appointed 31-2
As instituting officer, duties 510
To visit new Councils 511
General duties of 550-4
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 570-87
Disability:
(See Relief of Members, and Sick Benefits.)

SEC.

Disappearance:
Fact of death in, how ascertained....438(5)
Dispensation for Charter:
How granted....99-100
Supplies to accompany....565
How granted in cities where twenty Cls....567
Fee for, by Sup. Cl....135
Fee for, by Gr. Cl....129
Dispensations:
When and how Sup. Reg. may grant (see Notes)....26
Fee paid for by Council....526
How susp. member may become new by....395a
Specially authorized for:
When good of Order requires, except, etc. (see Notes)....26
Consolidation of Councils....574
Substitutes for portion of Duty IX. (see Notes)....601
District of Columbia:
Special provision for G. C. in....125-6
Sup. Cl. may meet in....(page) 121
Divorced Wife:
If beneficiary, designation falls....330
Dominion of Canada:
G. C. may be instituted in....125
Sup. Cl. may meet in....(page) 121
Donavin (Md.) Case:
Admission of Alt. for Rep....13(1, 2)
Dues:
Of Grand and Subordinate Councils:
Suspension for non-payment of....610-11-13
Of Members:
(See Quarterly Dues, and Per Cap. Tax.)
Education:
Third object of the Order....3(3d)
Elections of Officers:
Of the Supreme Council....19-22
Of Grand Councils....131-3
Of Councils....196-202
Time of, in a Council....184
Delinquent members not entitled to vote at....220-371-3
Holder of with. card cannot vote at....413
Entertainments:
Orator to conduct in Cl....218
Epidemic:
Initiation of applicants suspended during....294
Error in Admission:
Case of, in Giles Council....501(1)
Estimates:
Com. on Finance submit annual....73
Examiner of Claims:
Chairman Com. on Laws is....76a
Executive Committee:
Constitution and duties of....91a-b
May change time and place of meeting of Sup. Cl....4
Determine disqualification of S. R....11
May withdraw invested funds....81
Expenditures:
S. S. furnish copies of votes or contracts for....48
Com. on Finan. submit estimates of....73
Expulsion of Members:
For violating Const'ns and Laws....625
For admission by misrepresentation, evasion, or concealment, 629
For improperly revealing secrets of the Order....626
For conduct unbecoming a member, etc., etc....627
For improper use of funds....630
For improper means to obtain sick benefits....631
For preferring false charges....633
For improper use of name of Order....634
Upon judgment of Trial Committee....660
If member guilty of felony....678
For contempt....680
Sec'y report to Sup. Sec'y....223, 681
How notice of, served....681a
Agreement in relation to, in application. (See Application.)
Consent of member to, in obligation. (See Obligation.)
Extra Hazardous Risks:
(See first page under cover, Proscribed Territory and the Instructions to Med. Exrs.)
Failure of Designation:
(See Benefit Certificate and Beneficiary.)
Fees:
For Grand Council Charters....103
For dispensation and set of supplies for new Cl....105, 120
To accompany application....274
Paid by applicant at initiation....200
Same, disposition of....295
B. C. fee sent to Sup. Sec'y....320

SEC.
For benefit certificate..... 106
For change of B. C..... 334
With proof of loss of B. C..... 336
For Medical Examiners and Supervising Exrs..... 366
For withdrawal card to join another Cl..... 410
For deposit of card..... 416
For certificate of final withdrawal..... 421
For travelling card..... 423
For change of rate.....432-3
For charter of new Council..... 500
For charter applicants..... 501
Members not allowed, for securing applications..... 523
Minimum Degree fee to existing Councils..... 524
Same, for charter applicants..... 501
For dispensation..... 526
Fifteen Days:
Cls. susp. if assts. not paid within..... 462
Final Withdrawal
Procedure on..... 421
Member taking, how readmitted..... 422
Cards printed by S. C..... 564
Finance Committee:
Appointed by Regent..... 214
Duties of..... 245
(See Com. on Finance.)
Fines:
Of Councils:
On suspension for non-payment of assessment.....464-5
For violation of laws, imposed by Trial Committee..... 660
Causes for imposing, on a Cl..... 611
Of Officers:
Councils may impose on officers..... 527
May be imposed by By-Law..... 374
Trial Committee may impose..... 660
Of Members:
When in arrears for, penalty..... 373
How imposed by a Council..... 374
For offences against laws.....625-8-32
On judgment of Trial Committee..... 660
Fiscal Year:
Of the Supreme Council..... 92a
Five Days:
Sec'y notify applicant of election within..... 223
Foreign Beneficiaries:
Benefit shall not be made payable to..... 328
Foreign Countries:
Member may reside in..... 376
Councils not instituted in..... 509
Forty Days:
Member of dissolved Cl. apply for card within..... 396
Same; penalty for not applying within..... 397
Same; penalty for not applying within..... 469
Four Weeks:
When dilinquent charter applicant may be balloted for within, 512
Fraternal Union:
First object, to unite members in..... 3
Fraternity:
Reserve fund of Order.....3(5th)(1)
Res. oppose legislation affecting.....3(1st)(1)
Freight Brakemen:
Inexpedient to admit.....272(4)
Funeral Benefit:
Council cannot pay from its funds..... 378a
General Fund:
Of the Supreme Council:
Sup. Sec'y receive and pay Sup. Treas..... 55
Sup. Sec'y draw orders on..... 48a
Sup. Reg. sign orders on..... 29
Quarterly circulars in regard to..... 56
Not used to pay death benefits..... 63
Revenue of, from sundry objects.....104-10
Fines on susp. of Cls. paid into..... 465
Deposits of, and interest on..... 60
Sup. Treas., report on..... 61
Keep separate acct. of..... 63
Bills against, approval of, etc.....48a, 66
Investment of, by Sup. Trustees..... 81
Of Councils:
Councils cannot distribute among members.....176(1, 2, 6)
Regent signs orders on..... 211
Sec'y draw orders on..... 221
Collector receive and pay Treas..... 226
Treas. receive and deposit..... 231
Treas. keep separate account of..... 232
Sick benefits paid from.....377-8
Payments to, by applicant.....274, 290

SEC.

General Fund, Dues, and Benefit Account Books:
Revenue of S. C. from..... 106
Printed by S. C..... 564
General Laws:
How amended..... 115
Giles Council Case:
Decision in regard to error in admission of members.....501(1)
Good of the Order:
S. R. grant Dispensations when required by..... 26
Good Standing:
Incorporators of S. C. must remain in..... 8
Per cap. tax on members in.....108-9
Ten or more Councils in, in State, to institute G. C..... 125
Regs. and P. R.'s must be in, to sign pet. for G. C..... 126
G. Cls. report to S. C. all Councils in..... 140
Six members in, constitute quorum of Cl..... 180
When a member in, may be chosen to preside..... 181
All officers of a Cl. must be in..... 193
Coll. furnish Regent list of members not in..... 229
Totally disabled member in, entitled to sick benefits..... 377
When member of dissolved Cl. considered in..... 396
Member in, entitled to withdrawal card..... 410
Member in, entitled to travelling card..... 423
Amount paid to member dying in.....434-5
Proceedings on death of member dying in.....436-7
Members in, of a suspended or dissolved Cl. may protect themselves.....467-8-9
Applicant recommended by two members in.....385, 273
Member entitled to benefit so long as in..... 293
Member in, may change beneficiary..... 333
Md. Exrs. must be physicians in..... 359
Physician must be in, to examine..... 362
Member in, may reside in foreign country or pro. ter..... 376
When member punished by susp. becomes in..... 391
Cl. not recognized as in, while suspended..... 525
Cl. dissolved if less than eleven members in..... 611
Member in, may make complaint..... 644
Counsel at trials must be member in..... 648a
Grand Auditor:
Gr. Cls. not required to have..... 132
Grand Councils:
Reps. from, members of S. C..... 8
Each entitled to one Rep..... 9
Additional Rep. from..... 10
Both Rep. and Alt. from, not admitted.....13, 14
How S. R. furnish passwords to..... 27
Revenue of S. C. from charter fee for..... 105
When Rep. from delinquent, not admitted to S. C..... 11
Sup. Sec'y to keep record of all..... 51
How charter for, issued.....99-103
Per cap. tax from members under..... 109
How laws governing, amended..... 114
Institution of..... 125
Powers of..... 127
No control over W. and O. B. Fund..... 128
Revenue of..... 129
Laws of, when take effect..... 130
Meetings and elections of officers of.....131-3
Installation of officers..... 134
Representation of, in Sup. Cl.....135-8
Council representation in G. C..... 139
Reports to S. C 140-4
Publications of..... 145
Suspended and dissolved G. C.....146-50
Election of Council Representative to.....189-92
By-Laws of Councils under, approval of..... 252
Division of cities within jurisdiction of..... 296
State Med. Ex. for each jurisdiction, member of.....353-4
Reports from Councils under..... 529
Supplies sold to, how price fixed..... 563
Regalia for officers of..... 572
Jewels for officers of..... 576
Uniform for members and officers of..... 585
Rules of order for Councils under..... 603
Misconduct and non-feasance of, and penalties..... 610
How suspension of, ordered.....613-15
Misconduct and non-feasance of officers of..... 616
Summary suspension and removal of officers of.....635-7
Complaints and charges against, and against officers of.....638-9
Removal of proceedings against officer of..... 682
Right of appeal from decision of..... 700
Have same right of appeal as members..... 702
S. C. must meet in States where G. C. is established....(page) 121
Grand Regent:
Receive semi-annual password from Sup. Sec'y..... 46
When may appoint Rep. to S. C..... 136

SEC.
May fill vacancy in office of Alt. ... 138
Make bi-monthly report to S. R. ... 144
Deliver effects of dissolved G. C. ... 148
Duties in dividing cities into jurisdictions ... 296
May overrule objections to applicant ... 302
May overrule objections to new Council ... 506
Grant special dispensation for new Council in cities ... 507
Appoint Deputy to visit new Council ... 511
Appoint Deputy to supervise consolidation ... 516
Demand effects of dissolved Council ... 532
Jewel and uniform of ... 576, 585
Power of summary suspension of Cls. ... 615
Same; removal of officers ... 635
Duty on complaints and charges ... 638–39
Trials ordered by ... 652–61
Appeals from decision of ... 700
Cl. susp. by, not recognized ... 525

Grand Secretary:
Alt. present evidence from, that Rep. unable to attend S. C. .. 15
Duties in dividing cities into districts ... 296
Cl. certify to, of election of add. Rep. to G. C. ... 192
Notified of each call for assessment ... 451
Visit of Deputy to new Council, reported to ... 511
Jewel and uniform of ... 576, 585

Grand Vice Regent:
Duties in dividing cities into districts ... 296

Grips:
Penalty for improperly revealing ... 626

Guaranty Fund:
Res., opposition to ... 3 (5th) (1, 3)

Guide:
Duties of ... 236
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of ... 572–7–86

Hazardous Risks:
(See first page under cover.)

Honors of Office:
In Supreme Council
Of S. R. after one term ... 18
After installation before close of session ... 23
Deprival of, by removal ... 616
In Grand Councils:
Reg. and P. R.'s sign petition for charter ... 126
Members entitled to only one vote each ... 133
Officers installed by S. R. or his Deputy ... 134
In Councils:
P. R. or member may be chosen to preside ... 181
Of Past Regent elected at institution ... 185
Same; if resigned ... 186
Honors of P. R. conferred upon retiring Reg. ... 187
Same; if Reg. elected to subordinate office ... 188
Election of member as Rep. does not confer P. R. Honor ... 190
Necessary qualification of members to receive ... 193–4
Conferred by promotion ... 195
Deprival of, by removal ... 207
Officers under charges may retain ... 208
State Med. Exr. *ex officio* member of G. C. ... 354
Member not entitled to, in arrears for dues ... 371
Same; when in arrears for fines ... 373
Deprival of, by removal ... 616
Deprival of, by summary removal ... 635–7
Deprival of, by judgment of Trial Committee ... 660

Hotel Proprietors:
Rule as to admission of ... 272 (2, 5)
(See Intoxicating Liquors.)

Inattention:
Council may remove officer for, to duties ... 207
(See Neglect.)

Incorporation:
Certificate of, of Sup. Cl. ... (page) 121

Incorporators of Supreme Council:
Are life members ... 8
List of ... (page) 121

Ineligible Applicants:
How declared in Council ... 282
Sup. Sec'y to be notified of ... 285
Proscribed occupations of applicants ... 272
Residents of proscribed territory ineligible ... 522
(See pamphlet of Instructions to Med. Exrs.)

Initiation:
(See Degree.)
Of members of Sup. Cl. ... 9
Of applicants for membership; when Degree conferred, fees paid at ... 290–1
Same; suspended during epidemic ... 294
Jurisdiction of Cls. in regard to initiation of applicants ... 296–7
When S. R. or G. R. may overrule objections to ... 307

	SEC.
Appn. sent to S. S. immediately after	320
Member of dissolved Council admitted without ceremony of,	397
Member readmitted without, after expiration of withdrawal card	420
Ceremony may be omitted on readmission of member who has permanently withdrawn	422
How charter applicants initiated	501
No rebate or repayment of Degree fee	524
Penalty for improperly revealing procedure on	626
Inquiry Committee:	
Complaints referred to by Regent	643
Who constitute; duties	645–51
Take testimony of witnesses not members	665
Shall name counsel for the Order at trial	648a
Report of, in cases of felony	678
Installation of Officers:	
Supreme Council	23
Grand Council	134
Council	203–6
New Council	510
Consolidated Council	516
Tax paid prior to, in January	528
Cannot be by proxy	203(5)
Instituting Officers:	
How appointed by Sup. Reg	32
Duties of	510
(See Dep. G. R. and D. S. R.)	
Interest:	
On bank deposits of S. C., how disposed of	60
On investments of Sup. Cl	81
On funds of a Council	238
Awarded by courts on death claims, paid from G.	434(2)
Intoxicating Liquors:	
Applications not received from persons who sell or serve	272
Penalty for excessive use of	627
Financial interest in sale of, renders ineligible	272(5)
Investigating Committee:	
Appointed on original application	276
Report of, read in Cl	278
Appointed on application for deposit of card	417
Appointed on death of a member	436
Investments:	
Of the Supreme Council:	
Sup. Trustees to make and collect interest from	81
When S. R. may authorize	29
Of a Council:	
Trustees to make and have charge of	238
Jewels:	
Guide to have charge of, in Cl	236
Must be as prescribed; description of	574–82
Journal Clerk (in S. C.):	
Sup. Sec'y to appoint, etc	8
Judicature:	
Law relating to	610–85
(See Charges, Trials.)	
Jurisdiction:	
When exercised by Supreme, Grand, and Sub. Cls. in misconduct of officers and members	640–1
Of Councils:	
What constitutes, in regard to initiation	296
Over places where no Council	297
In cities over 20,000	296
Applications from jurisdiction of another Council	299
Penalty for violation of	301
Ladies:	
Auxiliary Societies of, approved	218(1)
Lectures:	
Supreme Orator to deliver	40
Orator to deliver	218
Legal Adviser:	
Chairman Com. on Laws is	76a
Legislation:	
Duties of officers and members in procuring	3(1st)(1)
Life Members:	
Incorporators of Sup. Cl. are	8
List of	121
Liquor:	
(See Intoxicating Liquors.)	
Loss of Benefit Certificate:	
Procedure in case of	336
Loan Fund:	
Law and decisions governing	475
Malicious Complaint:	
Penalty for preferring	633
Medical Examination:	
How laws relating to, amended	114

SEC.
General law relating to.....350–66
What constitutes legal..... 363
Void after sixty days from approval..... 287
Forfeiture of Degree fee after..... 288
New, may be ordered by Cl 289
Must be approved before admission of applicant..... 364
Fees for, must accompany application..... 274
Fees for..... 366
Disposition of fees for..... 295
New, required for reinstatement of member..... 386
When required on reinstatement of Council..... 536
Copy of form for.....(page) 123
(See Medical Examiners, Supervising Medical Examiners, New Medical Examination, Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Application for Membership, and Medical Examiners' Blanks.)

Medical Examiner-in-Chief:
Ex-officio member of Sup. Cl..... 8
Advice of, on suspending initiations during epidemic..... 294
Appointed by Sup. Reg..... 350
Duties of..... 351
Make annual report to S. C..... 352
Term of office and removal..... 366

Medical Examiners:
Commissioned by Sup. Reg..... 358
Qualifications of..... 359
Removal of..... 360
Duties of..... 361
For New Council..... 362
No examination legal unless made by commissioned..... 363
Fee for, must accompany application..... 274
Minimum fee for..... 366
(See pamphlet of Instructions to Med. Exrs.)

Medical Examiners' Blanks:
Revenue of S. C. from..... 106
Form for, prescribed by S. C..... 273
Copy of form for.....(page) 123

Meetings:
Annual and special, of Sup. Cl..... 4–7
Same, outside Massachusetts.....(page) 121
Of Grand Councils..... 131
Of Councils.....177–81
(See Stated Meetings and Special Meetings.)

Member at Large:
Member of dissolved Council may become.....398, 469
How member of suspended Cl. secures rights of..... 468
Not entitled to sick benefits..... 398

Membership:
Age and other qualifications for.....270–3
Sup. Sec'y keep record of..... 458

Mercy:
Councils to inculcate and practice.....(page) 130

Mileage:
To whom paid..... 111

Misconduct:
(See Non-feasance, Charges, Trials.)

Misrepresentation:
Penalty for admission by..... 629
(See Offences, Penalties, Charges.)

Mistake:
In age by member, how corrected..... 375
If suspension caused by, how member reinstated..... 392
In age at admission, effect of.....434(5)

Monetary Consideration:
Not allowed members for securing applications..... 523

Neglect:
Reinstatement of member whose suspension was caused by.. 392
Sup. Reg. may be removed for..... 39
Sub. Cl. officers may be removed for..... 207
Council may be fined for..... 300
Penalty for neglect to pay fine..... 527
Appeal may be dismissed for..... 704
Penalties for, on G. C..... 610
Same, on Sub. C..... 611
Officers may be removed for..... 616
Member fined for, to attend sick..... 632
Member neglecting to attend trial, expelled for contempt.... 680

New Councils:
Institution of, law governing.....500–11
Supplies for, with charter..... 585
(See Councils and Instituting Officers.)

New Medical Examination:
Of members of Councils suspended three months..... 386
After expiration of withdrawal card..... 420
Of applicants void after sixty days..... 287
Of applicant, if ordered by a Council..... 289

	SEC.
For reinstatement of suspended member	386
Not required for reinstatement after punishment	391
(See Medical Examination.)	
New Member:	
Admitted as, after final withdrawal	422
Same after expiration of card	420
How suspended member admitted as	355a
Nomination of Officers:	
(See Election of Officers.)	
Non-feasance:	
Of Grand Councils	610
Of Councils	611
Of officers	616–7
Notary Public:	
Qualification of, must be certified	26(5)
Notice (to or by a member):	
S. S. give, of S. C. meetings	6
Sec'y give of spec. meetings of Cl	179
Sec'y notify applicant of election	223
Coll. notify members of assts	227
Coll. notify members when in arrears	228
Sec'y notify applicant to go to Med. Exr	277
Member must give, of disability	377
To and from members of dissolved Cls	396
S. S. give, to a member at large	398
How served in all cases under Title XII	681a
Member give, to Cl. on change of rate	432–3
S. S. give, to members of susp. Cls	468
Coll. give, to member of asst	470
Form of, and how given	471–2
Asst. notices printed by S. C., except, etc	564
How given to Sup. officer on charges	618
Sec'y notify witnesses of trial	664
When Inquiry Com. give, to accused	647
Sec'y give, of charges preferred	650
Trial Committee give, of charges	654–5
Officer susp. or removed, notified	662
Accused given, of decision of Cl	673
Penalty for evading citation	680
Appellant must give, to appellee	703
Form of asst. notice to member (page)	129
Nurse Fund:	
Councils may establish	176(8)
Objections:	
To an Applicant:	
Procedure on, in another jurisdiction	301
To New Councils:	
For new Cl., in place where Council exists	505
Procedure on	505–6
Objects of the Order:	
Statement of	3
Obligation of the Order:	
Members must understand and repeat	271(1)
Applicant must sign	290
Penalty for violation of	627
Charter applicants obligated	501
Copy of (page)	126
Occupations:	
List of proscribed	272
Applicant must state his	273
Penalty for misrepresenting	629
(For list of extra hazardous occupations, see first page under cover.)	
Offences, Penalties, and Judicature:	
Law governing	610
(See Non-feasance, Charges, Trials.)	
Officers:	
Of the Supreme Council:	
Titles	16
Eligibility	17
Nomination and election	19
Installation	23
Duties of	24–98
Bonds of	94
Delivery of property to successor	98
Misconduct and non-feasance of	616
Suspension and removal of, how ordered	617–35
Of Grand Councils:	
Same as those of S. C.	132
Election and installation	133–4
Misconduct and non-feasance of	616
Suspension and removal of, how ordered summarily	635
Complaints and charges against	638–9
Trials of, ordered by S. R. or G. R.	652
Removal of proceedings against	682
Appeals from decision of	700

SEC.

Of Councils:
Titles and term ... 184
Qualification of ... 193
Promotions ... 195
Elected annually; time of election ... 184
Election of, by ballot or consent ... 196–200
Installation of ... 203
Vacancies in, how filled ... 205–6
Removals by the Council ... 207
If under charges ... 208
Duties of ... 209–47
May be fined for wilful non-attendance ... 527
Misconduct and non-feasance of ... 616
Suspension and removal of, how ordered summarily ... 635–7
Complaints and charges against ... 638–9
Trials of, ordered by S. R. or G. R. ... 652
Removal of proceedings against ... 682
Appeals from decision of ... 700

Official Decisions of Supreme Regent:
How promulgated; final during recess ... 34
Have effect of laws ... 35
On appeals, final during recess of S. C. ... 707
(For an official decision on any subject, refer to notes under section relating to that subject.)

Official Stamp:
(See Collector.)

Ontario Ins. Corp'n's Act.
S. R. power to act under ... 25(3)

Opposition to Applicant:
Penalty for divulging ... 628

Orator:
Duties of ... 218
Regalia, jewel, uniform for ... 572–7–86
Member of Inquiry Committee ... 645

Orders on Supreme Treasurer:
All must be signed by S. R. ... 29
Drawn by S. S. in payment of bills, etc., after approval by S. A. ... 483
Disbursements by, reported semi-monthly ... 61
On W. and O. B. Fund, to pay death benefits only ... 62
On Gen. Fund, not to pay death benefits ... 63
In payment of Death Benefit:
Drawn by S. S. and forwarded to E. of C. ... 439
Certified by E. of C., signed by S. R., and accepted by S. T. ... 440
Forwarded to Treas. of Cl. ... 442
Delivered to beneficiary ... 443
New drawn, if beneficiary dies ... 445
Payment of, when beneficiary cannot be reached by officers ... 446

Orders on Treasurer:
Signed by Regent ... 211
Drawn by Sec'y ... 221
Paid by Treasurer ... 231
To pay sick benefits ... 379

Original Jurisdiction:
(See Jurisdiction.)

Papers, R. A.:
S. S. prepare statements for ... 9

Paraphernalia:
Guide has charge of, in Cl. ... 236
Trunk for, with supplies for new Council ... 565

Parliamentary Law:
Cushing's Manual the guide ... 602
Other rules, how adopted and approved ... 603

Password:
How instituted ... 27
How promulgated ... 46
Communicated to Gr. Cls. ... 134
How communicated to absent member ... 214a
Are secrets to be kept inviolable; penalty for improperly revealing ... 626
Communicated to Cls. by Deputy ... 553
When Cl. entitled to receive ... 528
How member of susp. Cl. may receive ... 468
How member at large may receive ... 398
When member without, cannot be vouched for ... 293(5)
If visiting member has not, how admitted ... 293(6)

Past Regent:
May sign application for institution of G. C. ... 126
Elected at institution of Cl. ... 185
Resignation of, and filling vacancy ... 186
Honors of, conferred on retiring Reg. ... 187
Eligible for Rep. and Alt. ... 190
When elected Acting Sitting P. R. ... 188
When presides in Cl. ... 181
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of ... 572–7–85

SEC.

Past Supreme Regent:
How created..... 18
(See Sitting P. S. R.)
Pay Rolls of Supreme Council:
How approved and paid..... 66
How order for, drawn..... 48a
Penalties:
Law governing.....610–85
(See Charges, Non-feasance, Trials.)
Per Capita Tax:
Revenue of S. C. from.....108–9
Revenue of G. C. from..... 129
Grand Councils cannot rebate.....129(1)
Collector to make out report of..... 230
When paid by Grand Councils..... 140
When paid by Councils..... 528
Receipt for, produced before installation..... 528
Penalty for non-payment of:
By a Grand Council..... 610
By a Council..... 611
Per Diem:
To whom paid; fixed by S. C..... 112
Permanent Withdrawal:
Mode of procedure on..... 421
(See Final Withdrawal.)
Pestilence:
Initiation of applicants suspended during..... 294
Place:
Definition of, in regard to jurisdiction of Cl..... 296
As to place of meeting of Cl.....177(3)
Pleading:
By accused to charges..... 663a
Private Business:
Penalty for improperly revealing, of a Council..... 626
Proscribed Occupations:
List of, of applicants..... 272
(See pamphlet of Instructions to Med. Exrs.)
Proscribed Territory:
Territory proscribed.....521–2
Member may reside in..... 376
Existing Councils in, limited in members..... 521
New Councils not instituted in..... 508
Pulaski Cl. No. 153 (Ga.):
Special provision relating to..... 521
Punishment:
Reinstatement after suspension by..... 391
Council must fix order of, after conviction..... 670
Penalty that may be inflicted by a Trial Committee..... 658
(See Offences, Penalties, Judicature, Trials, Charges.)
Quarterly Dues:
When paid..... 370
How portion of, may be rebated..... 370a
When member in arrears for; effect of..... 371
Suspension for non-payment of..... 372
Officer in arrears for, cannot retain seat..... 193
Coll. notify members when in arrears for..... 228
Applicant pays at initiation..... 290
How paid for member during total disability..... 377
By paying, when in arrears, member cannot become beneficial, 380
All during suspension paid at reinstatement..... 385
Same; after punishment by suspension..... 391
Of members of dissolved Cl..... 396
Of member at large..... 398
Paid on application for withdrawal card..... 410
Must be paid as though card not granted..... 413
Payment of, after expiration of card..... 420
Must be paid on taking final card..... 421
May be paid in advance on taking travelling card..... 423
Paid in advance by member of susp. or dis. Cl..... 468
Shall be paid by charter applicants..... 501
Quorum:
Of the Supreme Council..... 7
Of a Council..... 180
R. A. Papers:
S. S. prepare statement for..... 49
Rate:
(See W. and O. B. Fund, Application, Members, Assessment, Change of Rate.)
Recess Meeting:
Not recognized.....177(4)
Records:
Of Supreme Council:
Sup. Sec'y to report proceedings..... 42
Sup. Sec'y to have charge of..... 52
Of a Council:
Secretary to keep..... 220

SEC.

Regalia:
Must be worn in Council..... 570
Of officers and members..... 517-2
Color of..... 572(1)
Regent:
May sign application for institution of G. C..... 126
When elected..... 184
Qualification for..... 194-5
Retiring, to occupy chair of Sitting P. R..... 187
If retiring, elected to subordinate office..... 188
General duties of..... 209-16
Eligible for and may appoint Rep. or Alt. to G. C..... 190
Bonds in favor of; have custody of them..... 242
Member of Relief Committee..... 244
Sign consent for initiation in another jurisdiction..... 304
Witness acceptance of B. C..... 321
Change of beneficiary takes effect when delivered to..... 337
Receive notice of total disability..... 377
May order members to attend sick..... 383
Authorized to draw sick benefit for member..... 379
May call special meeting on death of member..... 213
Appoint committee on and forward proofs of death..... 436
Certify delivery of order to pay benefit..... 443
Sign statement in case of death of beneficiary..... 445
Announce suspension of member for non-payment of assessment..... 474
Deliver effects of dissolved Council..... 533
Regalia of..... 572
Jewel of..... 577
Uniform of..... 586
Duty of, to make complaints..... 642
Complaints made to, by members..... 643-4
Appeal from decision of..... 700
Retiring Regent:
(See Regent.)
Revenue:
Of Supreme Council:
What constitutes..... 104-10
Of Grand Council:
What constitutes..... 129
Ritual:
(See Book of Duties.)
Roll-Book and Application Record:
Form for, printed by Sup. Cl..... 564
Regular Meetings:
(See Stated Meetings.)
Reinstatement:
Of Suspended Grand Councils:
By S. R., upon removal of cause of suspension..... 149-50
Of Suspended Councils:
After suspension for three months..... 536
After suspension for non-payment of assessment..... 464
While under suspension, Council not recognized except on business pertaining to..... 463, 525
Effects of dissolved Cl. restored on..... 534
Mode of reinstatement of dissolved Cl..... 536
Of Suspended Members:
In proscribed territory or foreign country..... 376
General law governing..... 384-95
Of suspended member of dissolved Council..... 399
When Council suspended more than three months..... 536
Of a Counc.l afterward consolidated..... 520
How admitted as new member..... 395a
Rejected Applicants:
If rejected by ballot..... 280
If rejected by Inves. Com..... 281
If rejected by Sub. Med. Exr..... 282
Applicant may cause rejection by neglect..... 283
Reported to Sup. Sec'y, and recorded..... 285
After objections by another Cl..... 301
Sec'y notified of, by Sub. Med. Exr..... 351, 353
How decision on rejection may be reversed..... 365
On application for reinstatement..... 390
On application for deposit of card..... 419
Relief Committee:
Who compose; duties of..... 244
Relief of Members:
Fourth object, to establish fund for..... 3
Relief Committee; duties..... 244
Compulsory sick benefit on total disability..... 377
Additional sick benefit..... 378
Member not entitled to, if in arrears..... 380
Member not entitled to, if under charges..... 381
If member absent, furnish proof of disability..... 382
Sick members to be attended..... 383

	SEC.
Written notice necessary to compel payment of dues and assessments	377
Penalty for trying to obtain improperly	631
Penalty for not attending the sick	632
Member at large not entitled to sick benefits (See Sick Benefits.)	398
Removal:	
Cause for, of all officers	616
Of Supreme officers, procedure on	617
Of Grand officers, same	635
Of Council Officers:	
By a Council	207
By the Supreme or a Grand Regent	637
Of Proceedings after Complaint:	
How ordered; further proceedings	682
Representative:	
From Grand Council:	
Member of Supreme Cl	8
When initiated in S. C	9
Each G. C. entitled to one	9
When G. C. entitled to additional	10
From delinquent G. C. not admitted	11
Resignation of	12
Rep. and Alt. not admitted same meeting	13
Credentials of	9, 15
When elected by G. C	135
When additional, elected or appointed	10, 136
When Alt. for, elected	137
Vacancy in Rep. or Alt., how filled	138
From a Council:	
Each Cl. entitled to one in G. C	139
When elected	189
Qualification for	190
Election of additional Rep	191–2–29
Duties of	23a
Reserve Fund:	
Fraternity is, of Order	3(5th) (1)
Res. opposition to	3(5th) (1, 3)
Restaurant Keepers: (See Intoxicating Liquors.)	
Royal Arcanum Building:	
Care, control and custody of	80(1, 2)
Royal Arcanum Bulletin:	
Is medium of official communication with the Order	448(1)
Royal Arcanum Day:	
Res. for celebration of	3–1st(2, 3)
Salaries:	
Who received, fixed by S. C	113
Seal:	
Of Sup. Cl. Sup. Sec'y has charge of	44
Of a Council, design and use of	182
Of a Council, Sec'y has charge of	220
Secretary:	
Duties of, general	220–4
Receive notice of new Council in same place	505
Make report on consolidation of Councils	515–17
Regalia of	572
Jewel of	577
Uniform of	586
Duties of, in regard to Applications:	
Receive fees accompanying	275
How dispose of fees	295
Investigating Com. report to (see Notes)	276
Notify to go to Med. Exr	277
Present reports to Cl	278
Read unfavorable report Inves. Com	281
Record rejection and notify S. S	285
Notify applicant of election	286
Sign consent for applicant to join in another jurisdiction	299
Duty on lost applications	320(3)
Same, in regard to Benefit Certificates:	
Forward application and fee to S. S	320
Witness acceptance of B. C	321
Forward B. C. to absent member	322
Forward surrendered B. C. for change	334
Change of beneficiary takes effect when B. C. delivered to	337
Same, in regard to Medical Examinations:	
Notify applicant to go to Med. Exr	277
Med. Exr.-in-Chief and State Med. Exrs., return papers to	351–3
Notify Med. Exr. of rejections	353
Pay fees for, to Med. Exr	366
Same, in regard to Members:	
Receive notice of total disability	377
Forward to S. S. papers relating to reinstatement	393–4
Send notices of admission by card	418
Forward to S. S. papers relating to change of rate	432–3

SEC.
Forward to S. S. report of death 436
Notified of transmission of order to Treas 442
Certify delivery of order to beneficiary 443
Sign statement in regard to death of beneficiary 445
Notify witness to appear at trial 664
Furnish copy of charges to 650
Read charges on trial, etc 670
Same, in regard to Assessments:
Acknowledge call and notify Coll 452
Notified by Treas. of forwarding 454
Notify Sup. Sec'y of forwarding asst 455
Notified of suspension of Council 462
Record and notify S. S. of suspension of member 474
Secret Work:
(See Book of Duties.)
Sup. Sec'y to have charge of 52
Penalty for improperly revealing 626
Charter applicants instructed in 501
Semi-Annual Reports:
G. C. make to S. C 140
Sec'y to make, for Cl 222
Collector to make, of Council dues 230
By Councils to Supreme and Grand Councils 528-31
Penalty for not making, by G. C. and Cl 610-11
Receipt for, shown before password communicated 553
Semi-Monthly Report:
Depositories make ..... 60(1)
Sup. Treas. to make 61
Sentry:
Duties of 237
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572-7-86
Set of Supplies:
(See Supplies.)
Revenue of S. C. from 105
Revenue of G. C. from 129
What furnished in 565
Must be paid for on delivery to Cl 566
Sick Benefits:
When member entitled to; how paid 377-82
Member at large not entitled to 398
(See Relief of Members.)
Sick Members:
Members must attend to 388
(See Relief of Members.)
Signs:
Penalty for improperly revealing 626
Sitting Past Regent:
Retiring Regent occupy station of 187
When acting S. P. R. elected 188
Duties of 219
Member of Relief Committee 244
Member of Inquiry Committee 645
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572-7-85
Sitting Past Supreme Regent:
Retiring S. R. occupy chair of 18
Duties of 69
Member of Com. on S. of O 88
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572-5-84
Six Months:
Rejected applicant not admitted within 282
Sixty Days:
Medical examination void after 287
If applicant fails to present himself within 288
Charter applicant admitted within 513
Appeals must be decided or referred in 706
Six Weeks
Applicant may cause rejection after 283
Small Pox Waiver:
Provision for ..... 351(8, 9)
Form of ..... (page) 128
Social Entertainments:
Orator to present to Council 218
Auxiliary societies of ladies for, approved ..... 218(1)
Special Appropriations by Supreme Council:
When commence 118
Sup. Aud. keep account of 67
Special Assessments (by C'ls.):
By-Law for, unconstitutional ..... 251(3)
As to, in emergency ..... 252(4)
Special Committees:
How appointed in Supreme Council 30
Same, in a Council 210
Special Deputies:
How appointed by S. R 31
Special Meetings:
Of the Supreme Council 5-6

SEC.

Of Councils:
How called; business transacted at..... 178
Notice of..... 179
Degree may be conferred at..... 291
Applications not rec'd or acted upon at.....275(1)

Stamp:
(See Collector.)
Use by supervising exrs. not permitted.....364(2)

Standing Committees:
Of the Supreme Council:
List of elective..... 16
Duties of.....70–93
Records and reports of..... 92–3
Compensation of..... 113
Of Councils:
List of, appointed by Regent..... 214
Duties and powers of.....244–7

Stated Meeting of Council:
How fixed and changed..... 177
Annual election of officers at..... 184
Election at, of Past Regent to fill vacancy..... 186
Officers installed at, if possible..... 208
Relief Committee report at each..... 244
Aud'g Com. report to next, after examination of books..... 246
By-Laws and alterations thereof must be proposed at, and read at another..... 249
Amendment proposed at, laid over until the next..... 250
Application for membership must be read at..... 275
Favorable reports of Inves. Com. and Med. Exrs. presented together at, if possible..... 278
Unfavorable report of Invos. Com. read at..... 281
Council may order new ballot, etc., on application, at..... 289
Degree conferred at stated or a special meeting..... 291
If dues not paid by first, in quarter, member in arrears..... 371
If dues not paid at last, in quarter, fact announced, and suspension at next..... 372
Legally charged fine must be paid on or before next..... 373
Application for travelling card made at..... 423
Council vote at, on request for new Cl..... 505
Charter applicant not present at institution, may be balloted for at..... 512
Councils may fine officers for non-attendance at..... 527
Report of Council must be in office of Sup. Sec'y before second, in July..... 528
Grand Council may forfeit charter for not holding regular... 610
Council may forfeit charter for not holding regular..... 611
Charges read at, in open Council..... 648
Secretary notify accused to appear at second..... 650
After charges read, trial had at second..... 663
Same; or other time fixed..... 666
Appeals taken at..... 700

State Medical Examiners:
Appointed by Sup. Reg..... 350
Duties of..... 353
Term of office and removal..... 356
Member of Grand Council..... 354
Advise and report to S. R..... 355
Return to Med. Exr. the appns. for charter..... 357
(See Supervising Medical Examiners.)

Subordinate Councils:
(See Councils.)

Summary Suspension:
Of Supreme officers..... 617
Of Grand and Subordinate Councils.....614–15
Of Grand and Subordinate officers.....635–7

Supervising Medical Examiner:
Appointment of, by S. R..... 350
Duties of.....351–7
Members of Grand Councils..... 354
Term of office and removal..... 356
Fee for, must accompany application..... 274
Examinations of applicants referred to..... 271
Report of, read in Cl..... 278
If rejected by, applicant declared ineligible..... 282
New examn. after sixty days must be approved by..... 287
New examn. ordered by Cl. must be approved by..... 289
Disposition of fees of, by Sec'y..... 295
Return char. appns. to Med. Exr..... 357
Med. examn. must be approved by, before member has any rights..... 364
Fee for, paid to Med. Exr. by Sec'y..... 366
Papers and fee forwarded to, by Med. Exr..... 361
When may reverse decision..... 365
(See Medical Examiner-in-Chief, State Medical Examiners, Medical Examiners, New Medical Examination, and the pamphlet of Instructions to Med. Exrs.)

SEC.

Supplies:
Sup. Sec'y to have charge of, of S. C. ... 52
Duties of committee on, and contracts in relation to ... 84-7
How price of, fixed ... 86, 563
Revenue of S. C. from ... 106-7
Revenue of G. C. from ... 129
For existing Councils, law relating to ... 560-4
For new Councils, law governing ... 565-6
Contracts for, how made ... 85
How expediency of or necessity for determined ... 85a

Supreme Auditor:
Duties of ... 66-7
Keep account of appropriations and expenditures ... 67
Examination of accounts of ... 70
Approval of, required before orders are drawn ... 48a
Bond of ... 94

Supreme Being:
Applicant must believe in ... 271(1)

Supreme Chaplain:
Duties of ... 68
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of ... 572-5-84

Supreme Council:
Name and powers ... 1
Decision of, on appeals final ... 2
Objects of the Order ... 3
Meetings ... 4-7
Membership ... 8-15
Officers of ... 16
Compensation of officers ... 113
Duties of officers ... 24-98
Duties of standing committees ... 68-93
Bonds of officers ... 94
Dispensations for charters during recess of ... 99
Issuing of charters granted by ... 101
Revenue of ... 104
Mileage and per diem of members of ... 111-12
How amendments to const'n and laws adopted by ... 114-18
Reports to, from Gr. Cls ... 140
Councils come under, when G. C. dissolved ... 146
Prescribe form of application ... 273
Prescribe form of medical examination ... 277
Prescribe or authorize degree ceremony ... 292-3
Approve form of call for assessment ... 449
Report of Councils to ... 528-9
When shall restore effects of dissolved Council ... 534
Forms printed by ... 564
Supplies purchased from, paid for on delivery ... 566
Regalia, jewels, and uniform for members of ... 572-5-84
May order suspension or dissolution of G. C. or a Cl ... 613
Suspension and removal of officers of ... 616
Jurisdiction of, in misconduct of members ... 640
Same, when exercised ... 641
Decision of S. R. and Trial Committee reported to ... 659
When may order removal of proceedings after complaint ... 682
Appeal to, from decision of S. R ... 700-1
During recess of, decision of Sup. Reg. final ... 707
Charter of ... (page) 121
Laws of Mass. relating to meetings of ... (page) 121

Supreme Guide:
Duties of ... 69
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of ... 572-5-84

Supreme Orator:
Duties of ... 40-1
Member of Com. on Supplies ... 84
Member of Com. on State of Order ... 88
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of ... 572-5-84

Supreme Regent:
Eligibility for office of ... 17
General duties of ... 24-87
Approve designation of depositories ... 91
Bond of ... 94-5
May increase bond of officers ... 97
Install G. C. officers ... 134
Grand Regents make bi-monthly reports to ... 144
G. C. forward publications to ... 145
Grant dispensations for charters ... 99
Retiring S. R. signs charters ... 103
Authorize institution of G. C. ... 125
Demand effects of dissolved G. C. ... 148
May reinstate susp. G. C., or rescind order susp ... 149
May suspend initiations during epidemic ... 294
May fine Council for violation of jurisdiction ... 300
May overrule objections to admission of applicant ... 301
Decision on proof of dependency final ... 329
Appoint Supervising Med. Exrs. ... 350
May remove Supervising Med. Exrs. ... 356

SEC.
Commission and remove Med. Exrs. 358–60
May give special permits for examination 363
May authorize physician to examine for reinstatement 386
May reinstate member suspended by mistake 392
Sign order to pay death benefit 440
Duty in laying assts. for W. and O. B. F. 448
Notified of suspension of Council 462
Notified of reinstatement of Council 464
May declare Council dissolved after two months 466
Overrule objections of existing Cl. to new one 506
Appoint Deputy to visit new Cl. 511
Request to, by Cls. wishing to consolidate 514
Appoint Deputy to supervise consolidation of Councils 516
Fee for dispensation requested of 526
Duty of, as to dissolved Councils 532–6
Deputy represents, in S. C. jurisdiction 550
Deputy reports official acts to 554
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572–5–84
May order forfeiture of charter of G. C. or C. 613
Same; summary action by 614–15
Duty of in regard to suspension and removal of Supreme officers 617
Same, in case of admission by misrepresentation 629
May summarily remove Grand or Subordinate officers 635–7
Appeals from decision of 700
Same; procedure on 703–6
Decision of, final during recess 707
Duty of, on complaints:
Against Grand or Subordinate Councils 638
Against Grand or Subordinate officers 639
Jurisdiction of, in regard to misconduct of members 640
Same; when exercised 641
Trials ordered by; procedure on 652
Power to revise and enforce decision of Trial Committee 659
May remove proceedings after complaint 682

Supreme Secretary:
Eligibility for office of 17
General duties of 42–58
Member of Com. on Supplies 84
Duties in issuing charters 101–3
Bond of 94
Duty in laying assts. for W. and O. B. F. 448
Keep record of membership 458
Duties in adjusting assessment accounts 458–60
Councils make reports to 528–9
Prepare forms for blanks 561
Blanks procured from 564
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572–5–84
Keep record of rejected applicants 285
Duties in regard to benefit certificates 320–38
Issue card to member of dissolved Council 396
Keep record of members at large 398
Issue new B. C. on change of rate 432–3
Duties in payment of death benefits 436–46
Duties on suspension of Councils 461–2
Issue card to member of suspended Cl. 468
Notified of suspension of member 474
Report to, on visitation of new Council 511
Reports to, on consolidation of Councils 515–17
Appoint Journal Clerk for Sup. Cl. 8

Supreme Sentry:
Duties of 69
Jewel, regalia, and uniform of 572–5–84

Supreme Treasurer:
Eligibility for office of 17
General duties of 59–65
Bond of 94
Duties of, in payment of death benefit 440, 444, 446
Duty in laying assts. for W. and O. B. F. 448
Receives money for W. and O. B. F. 456
Reports receipts daily to S. S. 457
Reports Councils delinquent on assts 461
Receives fine on suspension of Cl. 464
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572–5–84

Supreme Trustees:
Officers of Sup. Cl. 16
Duties of 80–3
Members of Com. on Depositories 90
To approve and hold sundry bonds 95
Bonds of, who approve and hold 96
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of 572–5–84
May determine expediency or necessity of supplies 85a

Supreme Vice-Regent:
Duties of 38
When discharges duties of S. R. 39
In case of death of both S. R. and S. V. R. 39a

SEC.
When give bond..... 94
Member of Com. on State of Order..... 88
Member of Com. on Supplies..... 84
Member of Executive Committee..... 91a
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of.....572-5-84
Supreme Warden:
Duties of..... 69
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of.....572-5-84
Suspensions:
Of Grand Councils:
For misconduct and non-feasance..... 610
Summary suspension by S. R..... 614
On decision of Trial Committee..... 659
Of Councils:
For non-payment of assessment.....461-6
For not correcting error in remittance.....458-9
For misconduct and non-feasance..... 611
Summary suspension by S. R. or G. R..... 615
On decision of Trial Committee..... 659
Of Officers:
For misconduct and non-feasance..... 616
Summary suspension of Grand and Subordinate officers by S. R. or G. R.....635-7
On decision of Trial Committee..... 659
Of Members:
For non-payment of dues..... 372
For non-payment of assessments..... 473
In proscribed territory or foreign country..... 376
By punishment; how reinstated..... 391
If susp. by mistake, how reinstated..... 329
For misconduct and offences against the laws..... 625
By judgment of Trial Committee..... 660
(See Reinstatement of Members.)
Suspended Member:
How admitted as a new member..... 395a
How reinstated..... 384
Reinstatement of, after punishment by suspension..... 392
Tax:
(See Per Capita Tax.)
Tellers:
Appointment of in Sub. Cl. and duties.....200-1
Tennessee Cl., No. 95 (Memphis):
Special provision relating to..... 521
Total Disability:
Right of member totally disabled..... 377
(See Relief of Members.)
Travelling Cards:
Revenue of S. C. from..... 106
How granted; if refused.....423-4
Form for, printed by S. C..... 564
Treasurer:
General Duties of.....231-4
Regalia, jewel, and uniform.....572-7-86
Notified by Coll. to forward assessments..... 453
Forward assessments to Sup. Treasurer..... 454
Receipt to, by Sup. Treasurer for assts..... 456
Duties of, in payment of death benefit.....443-6
Trial Committee:
Duties and powers of.....652-62
(See Trials.)
Trials:
On charges against Supreme officers..... 621
Ordered by S. R. or G. R..... 652
By Councils..... 663
Removal of proceedings after complaint..... 682
For admission by misrepresentation..... 629
Provision for counsel at..... 648a
Pleading by accused..... 663a
Trustees:
Duties of..... 238
Regalia, jewel, uniform of.....572-7-86
Uniform:
Must be as prescribed; description of..... 583
Work of Councils must be..... 551
U. S. Army:
Rule as to officers and soldiers in.....272(6)
Residence of applicant in, rule for.....297(1)
U. S. Navy:
Rule as to residence of applicant in.....297(1)
Vaccination:
Rule as to.....351(8, 9)
(See Small Pox Waiver.)
Vacancies:
In Supreme Council Officers:
When filled by Supreme Reg..... 28
When caused by removal; how filled..... 617

	SEC.
In Grand Council Officers:	
When caused by removal; how filled	616-35-61
In Council Officers:	
How filled by Council	206
When caused by judgment of Trial Committee	664
Vice-Regent:	
Duties of	217
Member of Relief Committee	244
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of	572-7-86
Member of Inquiry Committee	645
Virtue:	
Councils to inculcate and practise	(page) 130
Visiting Brother:	
If without password, how admitted	293(6)
Visits:	
Supreme Orator to make	41
Deputy make, to new Council	511
Void:	
Med. Examn. void after lapse of sixty days from date of approval	287
Assignment of B. C. void	327
Vote (Right to):	
Quorum for, in S. C.	7
Quorum for, in Sub. Cl.	180
Holder of with. card cannot	413
Med. Exr.-in-Chief and Journal Clerk not entitled to, in S. C.	8
G. C. officers and members entitled to only one	133
Each G. C. entitled to one in S. C.	135
Each Cl. entitled to one in G. C.	39
Cannot vote for candidate not nominated	193
Case of illegal, at election in Cl.	202
When Regent entitled to	212
Same as to V. R.	217
Coll. furnish Reg. list those not entitled to	229
Applicant elected if six members vote, etc.	279
Two votes may reject applicant	280, 419
Member entitled to, after receiving Degree	293
State Med. Exr. not entitled to, in G. C.	354
Member in arrears for dues or fines not entitled to	371-2
Cl. cannot reduce members to less than eleven	411
Warden:	
Duties of	237
Regalia, jewel, and uniform of	572-7-86
West Point, Georgia, and Alabama:	
Special provision relating to	522
W. and O. B. Fund:	
Fifth object, to establish	8
Duties of S. S. relating to	47
Duties of S. T. relating to	59
S. T. make semi-monthly reports on	61
Sup. Treas. to keep separate accounts of; used only to pay deaths	62
How laws governing, amended	114
Gr. Cls. no control over	128
Approval of By-Laws relating to	253
Duties of Coll. in relation to	227
Duties of Treasurer in relation to	232
One advance assessment for, paid at initiation	290
Rate and record of payment by members to	430-1
Changes of rate of payment to, by members	432-3
Payments from the fund	434-5
Proceedings on claim for death benefit from	436-47
Laying and collection of assessments for, from Councils	448-60
Councils suspended and dissolved for non-payment of assessments for	461-6
Same; rights of members of	467-9
Laying and collection of assessments for, from members, and suspension for non-payment	470-6
Councils forward statements of, to Sup. Sec'y	531
Appeals relating to, taken direct to Sup. Reg.	701
Reports of, on consolidation of Cls.	515
Payments to, on reinstatement of member	386
Payments to, by member at large	398
Wife:	
If divorced from member	330
Will:	
Beneficiary cannot be designated by	322
Withdrawal Cards:	
Revenue of S. C. from	106
From one Cl. to join another	410-15
Deposit of	416-20
Form for, printed by S. C.	564
(See Final Withdrawal.)	

Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum.

Officers and Committees for 1895-96.

Supreme Regent.

JOHN E. POUND . . . . . Lockport, N. Y.

Supreme Vice-Regent.

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